THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

This Thing Called Public Opinion in China

British And Japanese Policy In China

China and the Treaty Question with the Powers

By Charles Hodges

China's Case at the Institute of Politics

By C. F. Remer

The British and American Press

許勃論報 民

SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1926

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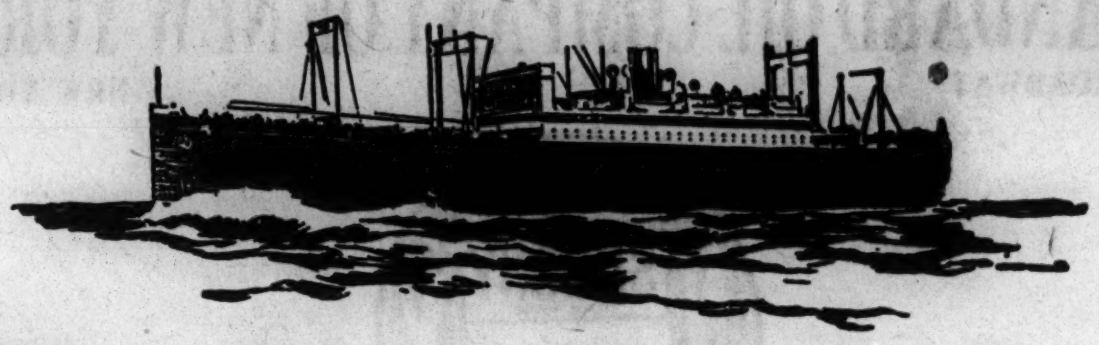

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BRITISH AND JAPANESE POLICY IN CHINA

AT BOTTOM there probably is little difference between British and Japanese policy in China. Both countries while adhering to the Washington Conference agreements which declare respect for the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China, are bent nevertheless upon hanging on as long as possible to all of their special rights previously acquired in China. But while both nations are bent upon maintaining their positions in China under the old treaties, there is all the difference in the world in the applications of British and Japanese policy toward China. To cite two recent examples: The recent Wanhsien incident wherein a Chinese general seized two British cargo boats and a British naval commander attempted to release them resulting in a pitched battle with heavy casualties on both sides, had its inception in the sinking of Chinese junks by British cargo boats. To those unfamiliar with traffic conditions on the Upper Yangtsze it is necessary to explain that the Upper Yangtsze is very narrow and very swift, necessitating high-power steamships. When these boats steam against the rapid current their propellers throw out high waves which frequently overturn heavily-laden junks and other native craft on the river. There has been a sort of gentleman's agreement between the steamship owners and the junks whereby the steamers slow down when passing junks, thus avoiding accidents, But something apparently went wrong this time and some of Gen. Yang Sen's junks carrying soldiers and silver (for payment of soldiers) were swamped. Gen. Yang Sen, although ordinarily friendly toward British interests, got very mad at this overturning of his junks and seized two British cargo boats which happened to be in the Wanhsien harbor. The Commander of the British gunboat at Wanhsien immediately demanded the release of the cargo boats, but Yang Sen refused to discuss the matter, stating that he would only discuss the matter of releasing the boats with the British Consul at Chungking, a considerable distance away. What Yang Sen wanted of course, was an indemnity for the loss of his junks and silver and in typically Chinese fashion he probably claimed twice the amount of silver lost and magnified the number of soldiers drowned. Well, we do not know all of the details, but out of this grew the Wanhsien incident costing the British the loss of about a dozen officers and men and the Chinese probably several hundred and considerable property in the bargain. Now the Chinese all over West China are stirred up over the matter and raising the very devil with British trade, all of the radicals and propagandists using the Wanhsien incident for perpetrating all kinds of cussedness upon

the British regardless of whether they had anything to do directly or indirectly with the affair at Wanhsien. And in addition to the British, the Americans and other foreigners in this region of China are also affected, even the West China Union Missionary University at Chengtu having its troubles.

NOW WE TURN to the Japanese. About a month after the Wanhsien incident, a Japanese steamer on the Upper Yangtsze had a similar accident. A junk or junks were overturned and lives were lost. But nothing happened, despite the fact that the Chinese were already stirred up over the trouble with the British. Under ordinary conditions the Japanese are less popular in West China than are other foreigners, the feeling against the Japanese over the Shantung question and the Twenty-One demands of 1915 still being alive, which is indicated in the frequent boycotts. But the Japanese were able to "get away" with the recent case of sinking a Chinese junk by the simple method of settling the case on the spot. There was a little news item in one of the Shanghai newspapers telling of the affair and ending with a statement that the captain of the Japanese ship had immediately paid an indemnity and the thing was finished. It is quite possible that the Chinese were overpaid and it may have been undignified and undiplomatic for the Japanese ship-owner to settle the case 'out of court' so to speak, but the important point is that the case was settled and did not become an "incident," requiring diplomatic action. This is the way the Japanese are dealing with China today: they have forgotten their dignity and diplomatic machinery and are 'settling cases on the spot' and always doing it by peaceful means. They have forgotten or at least keep in the background the fact that they are representatives of the 'Great Japanese Empire' and are putting themselves on a plane with the Chinese regardless how lowly the Chinese with whom they are dealing, happens to be.

THE MAY 30 incidents in Shanghai in 1925 were handled by the Japanese almost exactly as they handled the recent junk affair on the Upper Yangtsze. Most persons have forgotten that the May 30 incident in Shanghai had their inception in labor troubles in the Japanese cotton mills, culminating in the killing of Chinese laborers by armed guards in a Japanese mill after the rioting Chinese laborers had destroyed several thousands of dollars worth of machinery. Demonstrations organized by Chinese students on Nanking Road resulted in the May 30 incidents wherein several Chinese were killed by local municipal police and the devil has been to pay ever since. China immediately blew the lid off as a result of the Nanking Road affair and made all kinds of demands for indemnities, return of the Settlements, revision of the treaties and so on, unnecessary to repeat here. But the British, though alarmed, were not stampeded. They demanded a 'judicial investigation' although everybody in Shanghai realized immediately that the Municipal Police had made a ghastly mistake by firing on an unarmed mob of students and laborers. But the thing had to be settled, diplomatically and legally, although the wave of anti-British frenzy swept all over the country and caused a succession of other 'incidents' at Hankow, Kiukiang, Shameen and so on. Now since Shanghai is 'international' the American and Japanese consuls were dragged into the affair and the negotiations with the Chinese were conducted with the foreigners presenting a solid front, so to speak. Well, the Japanese consul, Mr. Yada did present a 'solid front' with the British and American consuls, but other and entirely unofficial Japanese both residents of Shanghai and others sent here from Japan, were doing a lot of things behind the scene. The Japanese even sent a member of the Diet here and he busied himself with the Chinese for many days, the final result being that the Japanese were able to get 'out from under' the whole Nanking Road incident and leave the British holding the 'official and diplomatic' bag so to speak. The Japanese paid an indemnity to the families of the Chinese laborers who had been killed. They gave the Chinese banquets galore and told them what great people they were—all very undignified of course,—but extremely effective in getting the trouble settled and their cotton mills open again and the boycott called of, or at least switched toward the British.

NOW WE DON'T believe for a minute that Japanese Imperialists have changed one iota of their fundamental policy toward China. Ten years ago Japan was bent on dominating China by means of outright military subjugation and bribery of Chinese officialdom—while the other Powers were engaged in the World War. But the ending of the war and the development of the United States upset Japanese calculations and Japan was forced to get out of Shantung, remove her unauthorized troops from Hankow and Manchuria, return the post offices and wireless stations and so on. But Japan didn't give up the major incentive of her policy toward China, otherwise the domination of the country; they merely changed the method, and we are of opinion that the present method may be more dangerous to China than the previous, largely because it is more difficult for the Chinese and the other nations to combat. But the Japanese were forced to change their methods and they did it without complaint. The present Japanese policy toward China is kown among the Japanese as the 'friendship' policy and we see it everywhere in the Sino-Japanese clubs which have been organized; in the delegations of Chinese from all walks of life who are taken on sight-seeing trips to Japan with all expenses paid; in the innumerable delegations of prominent Japanese who are constantly touring China and meeting with the Chinese, studying their needs and telling the Chinese how much the Japanese think of them, and how the Eastern peoples should stand together against the West and so on. If the Chinese occasionally lift up their voices and ask about the Twenty-One Demands and some other Japanese encroachments, the Japanese tell them that they are sorry about these things but all the troubles will all be settled properly in the future, but for the present the two countries must stick together and drive the Westerners out. That's Japanese policy toward China today and it is working successfully.

STILL ANOTHER place where the Japanese are putting it over on the British is in the Japanese recognition of the facts of present conditions in China. The Japanese still have a Minister in Peking who meets with the Diplomatic Body and presents a 'solid front' with the Treaty Powers, but aside from this formality, the Japanese have heeded the so-called break up of China and are governing themselves accordingly by settling cases 'on the spot,' and doing it quietly without any flurry or publicity while the other foreigners are fussing around waiting for the establishment of a central governmen in China before they do anything. The Japanese are interested in two things in respect to China: First,

their trade; and second, the ultimate domination of China in order that the resources of this vast land may be available to Japan should 'the day' ever come for measuring swords with the West. In the accomplishment of these things the Japanese are willing to put up with a lot of discomfort in China. The Japanese know, or at least think that the day may not be too distant when they may have to fight Russia, or possibly Great Britain, or even America hence the vital necessity of having China on their side. And disregarding the war question, there is the present vital necessity of maintaining their trade with China, hence the Japanese 'friendship drive.' It is of course unknown just how far Japan will go in meeting China's nationalist demands, but there are many persons who think the Japanese will forego extraterritoriality if necessary in order to keep peace in the Oriental family. They will undoubtedly go much further on this point than they will on the tariff, but they will make concessions on the tariff too if they have to in order to win China over. If Government completely disappears in China the Japanese will find some other method of dealing with the Chinese. If the Cantonese radicals win out, the Japanese will be right there on the spot to do business with them; as a matter of fact the Japanese *Toho* press reports now generally favor the Southern side. Marshal Chang Tso-ling has always been known as a Japanese tool, which naturally has damaged both the reputation of Chang and the Japanese. Now when the Japanese sense the strength of the nationalist movement, they become very cold and hard with Chang.

IT IS NOT for us, as Americans, to criticise the British for their failure to sense what is going on in China. But their policy has failed for some reason despite the fact that they have had many changes of ministers since Sir John Jordan. Perhaps the British have been dealing with Orientals too long to sense the revolutionary changes which are taking place in China today. It's a distinct handicap for a man to be an 'old China hand' today, the reason being that 'old China hands' are too likely to look upon China in terms of pre-Boxer days; in terms of inferior Orientals 'unfit to govern themselves,' to use the words of Rodney Gilbert. While many Americans are also afflicted with this 'superiority complex' the Americans in China are in a happier position than the British because the Americans are newer in the field, hence without ancient prejudices, and furthermore the Americans do not have great interests in China such as treaty-ports, railway and other concessions of the sort. The biggest American interest from a financial standpoint is the investment in missionary and educational work and the American missionaries are working overtime trying to adjust themselves to the new situation, witness the labors of the National Christian Council which is constantly being abused by the British press for "making concessions" to the Chinese. Furthermore, the Americans have an advantage in being better able to understand Chinese politics, and the ways of Chinese politicians, the reasons being that the ways of Chinese politicians are not greatly different from the ways of American politicians, neither operating on a very exalted plane. The British have got themselves into a serious predicament in China and it is going to require a serious operation to save the patient. The present and past policy has failed and unless the British are willing to go to the limit and fight the Chinese to a finish, then they had better change their policy and follow the Japanese cue by granting the Chinese demands, and saving as much of the old establishment as possible, from the wreckage. If they persist in their present do-nothing policy of waiting for a Chinese Government to be established, they may be surpised some day in the not distant future by having the Chinese establish a real government, a nice red-radical government that will kick the British interests out competely somewhat like the Turks and Mexicans did and like the Egyptians are trying to do. One thing is pretty certain, neither the Americans nor the Japanese are going to help the British out of their predicament. The reasons for Japan's refusal to cooperate have been referred to in the foregoing. As for the Americans, the reasons are varied and complicated: First, the American Congress would never appropriate a dollar for intervention in China unless American lives were endangered on a wholesale scale. Second, the American people have been brought up on missionary propaganda and have contributed their nickels toward missionary work in China for too many generations suddenly to change their minds and decide that China should have a licking. Third, while many American businessmen familar with China feel about the same as the British do, there is also a feeling that a strong and independent China would be a better customer for American products than a weak and chaotic China. This happened in Japan and the same rules should prevail here. And, finally there is a feeling in the United States that the so-called Far Eastern Question is due almost entirely to a weak China which is not able to manager her own household. Many Americans in high places feel that a strong and virile China would give both Japan and Russia and other potential enemies of the United States enough to worry about so that there would be little danger of a war in the Pacific that would involve the United States. And finally, again, there is the element of humanitarianism or altruism, whatever you want to call it, that exists in the United States which wants to give the under dog a chance—the under dog in this case being the Chinese.

IN CONCLUSION we do not wish to leave the impression that we consider British policy toward China to be hopeless, or to imply on the other hand that all of the virtues are centered in American policy. As a matter of fact American policy toward China is purely negative, based apparently on Mr. Kellogg's fear of hurting anybody's feelings. The Washington correspondent of one of the leading American newspapers, who recently was in China, stated that before the State Department could make up its mind on China policy that it first had to determine whether British or Japanese feelings would be wounded. The result naturally is that nothing is done, which is of course the best thing in the lack of an intelligent positive policy. America is losing the opportunity of a lifetime for cultivating good will in China at this juncture, but since America is overflowing with prosperity, the Administration sees no necessity for doing anything out here that might have an adverse effect on the next national election. So America does nothing and by doing nothing unconsciously helps China by preventing anybody else from doing anything drastic. But as stated before, we do not consider the British position to be hopeless, or the British to be entirely devoid of altruism or farsightedness. For some curious reason the British labor leaders seem to be fully aware of what is going on in China. The explanation for this apparently is due to the fact that British labor leaders have refused to accept the information and propaganda handed out in England about China condi-

tions through official or semi-official sources and have dug into the question on their own account. The result has been the development of real intelligence on the part of the Labor Party leaders in respect to what is going on in China and it is only a matter of time until they will be able to make their influence felt on the question of Britain's policy toward China. The difficulty with present British official opinion and policy in due to the fact that the thing has gotten into a vicious circle. Britain refuses to do anything in China until China 'has a government' and China refuses to 'have a government' for that's the best way of avoiding pressure on the treaty question. When Britain and the other Powers try to put pressure on Peking to force some militarist to discontinue some 'illegal practice' Peking officialdom is 'very sorry' but it has no strength to coerce the militarists. But when Wellington Koo abrogates an unequal treaty, the whole nation, including the militarists, give him full support. Peking has plenty of power to do what it wants to do, but it has no inclination to do what the Powers want done, if such happens not to meet with the wishes of modern, present-day, nationalist China. The Japanese realize this; likewise the Russians and the German and most Americans. The British will realize it in time, especially if they permit the tail to keep on wagging the dog until their trade is entirely destroyed.

THIS THING CALLED PUBLIC OPINION IN CHINA!

"YOU'D BETTER be good or the Association for the Recovery of National Rights will get you!"

A few days ago the Chinese Government in Peking which is largely composed of one man, and not a very large man at that (physically speaking), abrogated a treaty which had been in existence between China and one of the European nations for many years. To be exact the treaty was negotiated in 1865, hence it had regulated the relations of Chinese and Belgians for 61 years. More than half a century! The treaty had been in existence so long that everybody, excepting the diplomats who have to read these things, had forgotten all about its terms. In other words it was looked upon as one of the permanent things like the Lunghwa Pagoda, the Yangtsze River, Chinese militarism, or the Shanghai traffic problem. And the treaty was intended to be permanent for didn't the early Belgian diplomat, M. Auguste T'Kint, who wrote the Treaty put in a clause which reserved the right to revise the Treaty to the Belgians? Of course it's not a humorous matter this business of abrogating 61-year-old treaties, but still the thing had its incongruous aspects. Here was a little European country of seven and a half million people and an area of only about twelve thousand square miles telling giant China with her four hundred millions and her area of more than four million square miles, how to sign on the dotted line. We wonder how China ever came to sign such a contract for Belgium never had any navy to use in coercing China. Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese diplomat at Washington, in confidential mood once said that China had lost as many "rights" on account of ignorance as she had lost through foreign aggression. Perhaps the old Chinese mandarin who signed this international document on behalf of his emperor, thought he was autographing a scroll, or something inocuous like that!

But the contract was consummated, regardless of what China thought it was, and the result was tremendous, for it was an "unequal treaty!" Millions of Chinese down through the decades have been forced into an unequal position: they were required to grant rights to a few dozens of Belgians which the aforesaid Belgians refused to grant to the teeming millions of the Chinese. And the clever Belgians were able to put it over for more than a half century, or to say it more impressively, *nearly three-quarters of an entire century!* And without the use of a navy! Marvelous to contemplate! But now the thing has been righted. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese statesman of the modern age, graduate of Columbia U., hero of many international conferences, by a stroke of the pen, so to speak, has righted this great international absurdity, and has placed his country on a plane of equality with the nation of the Belgians. This act, this stroke of a pen, of Dr. Koo's pen, produced a tremendous sensation. Foreign newspaper correspondents in China fairly burned up money in dispatches (at G.39. a word) to the journals of the world's commercial and financial and political metropolises. It must have been *shocking* to the Peking diplomats, some of whom probably have been in Peking almost as long as this Sino-Belgian Treaty was old, and who still think of China in terms of Rodney Gilbert. And this reminds us, didn't that Peking journalist of long and involved sentences send a dispatch to his Shanghai newspaper in which he termed Dr. Koo's action as a "fatal mistake" and suggest that Dr. Koo "should be hung as a rotten advertiser." We didn't just get the allusion, but despite the abuse and heated arguments, the old Belgian treaty is now a mere scrap of paper and one more block of "superior" European personages have been put in their proper places by being made amenable to Chinese law and justice, whatever they are.

But to get back to the subject we started out to discuss, we ask the question, "How was Dr. Koo, this young man who combines in his small head all that there is of the Chinese Government, able to do this great thing, to put over this stunt of abrogating an unequal treaty which had been forced on China by one of the 'imperialist' nations? Well, we will let you into the secret! Dr. Koo cancelled the perpetual Belgian treaty because if he hadn't done so, he would have been called a traitor by the "Society for the Recovery of National Rights," one of the innumerable organizations which have sprung up in China in recent years which has as its object the righting of national wrongs. Or if it hadn't been the "Society for the Recovery of National Rights," it might have been the "People's Diplomatic Support Society," or possibly the "Association for the Propagation of Nationalism." These do not exhaust the list by any means for we still have the "Amalgamated Association of Street Unions," the "Associated Gentries of Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Anhwei," the "Associated Chambers of Commerce," "Foreign-Style and Native-Style Bankers Association," the "Association for the Propagation of Nationalist Goods," the "National Students Union," the "World's Chinese Students Federation" "the Federation of Overseas Chinese," the "Society for the Propagation of Sun-wenism," and so on for a column if we had time and space to list them. It must be admitted that these names sound rather formidable in English, but they are translations of the perfectly appropriate Chinese ideographs which carry a world of meaning to the Chinese mind. It is through these organizations that present-day Chinese public opinion on nationalist questions is being expressed. It is through these organizations that the Chinese people are being educated in patriotism, or to put it in the editorial language of some of the foreign newspapers in the treaty ports, it is through these organizations that the Chinese are being educat-

ed in "anti-foreignism." As a matter of fact there isn't much difference between patriotism and anti-foreignism anyway, so we leave it at that.

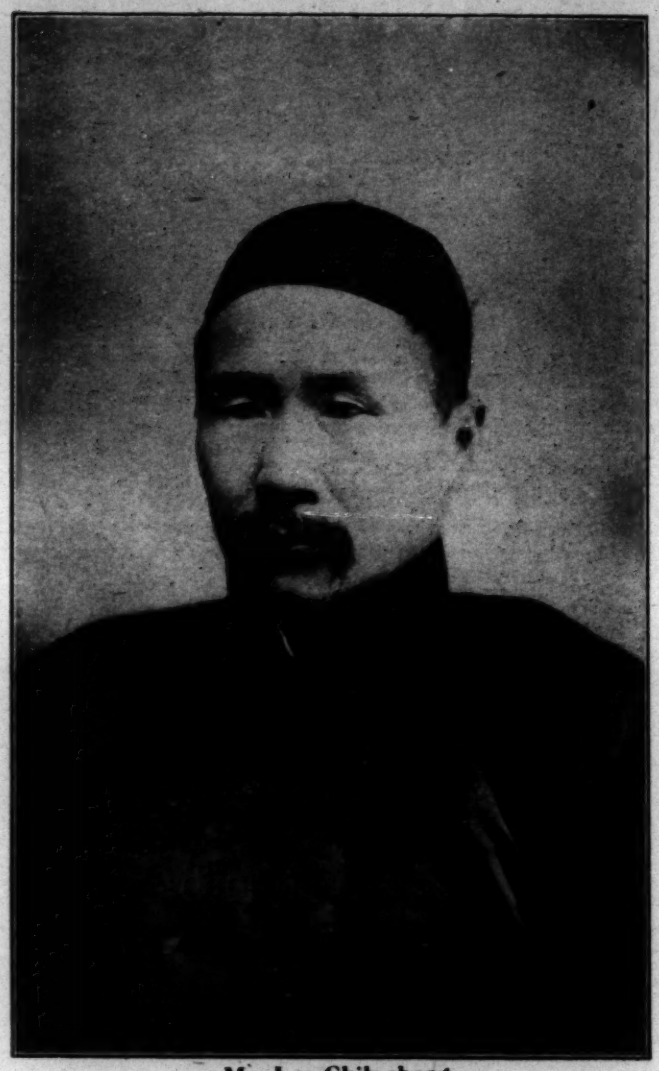
Of course, there are the Chinese newspapers, two of which have now reached daily circulations of possibly 100,000 each, but they do not count for much as 'nationalist' organs due to the fact that they are so provincial, most of them being subservient to some one or other of the political or military leaders or factions. This was shown recently when the radical Cantonese who think they have a copyright on Chinese nationalism, issued an official regulation banning all of the Shanghai Chinese newspapers from circulation in Canton. Now if an 'inquiring reporter' went out on the streets and asked the first thousand Chinese he passed, in their own colloquial dialects, what they thought of Dr. Koo's action in abrogating the Belgian Treaty, would give you a blank stare and wonder what it was all about. Obviously the millions of Chinese know nothing about these things or care little about anything else except the wherewithal to purchase the next bowl of rice, but the students and the shop-keepers, the so-called *intelligensia* know about them and are alive to what is going on. When C. T. Wang, Wellington Koo and Alfred Sze made a demand for revision of the treaties at the Paris Peace Conference a few years ago and the news was telegraphed back to China, there were very few Chinese who knew what it was all about. The Japanese, who at that time thought they had China securely tied up in the pockets of their kimonas immediately issued an ultimatum to the Peking Government demanding that the action of the Chinese diplomats at Paris be disavowed. The politicians were terrified, but not the students. They immediately dispatched cables to Paris telling their diplomats to stand their ground and when the money was used up they went out on the streets and made everybody contribute his coppers and small silver in order that further cables could be dispatched. And they kept it up until the whole country was in an uproar and a boycott had been instituted against Japan which is still in effect and which has had the effect in the intervening years of forcing a complete change, or at least method, of Japanese diplomacy in respect to her Asiatic neighbor. This is how China is propagating nationalism and how she is inspiring officials of weak or even non-existing Chinese governments to abrogate treaties with powerful foreign governments. There is no stopping this wave or fire which is sweeping China and growing with the days and weeks and months and years. It is going to recover the so-called rights one way or another and it doesn't make a bit of difference whether foreign business men, financiers or statesmen, approve or not, or on the other hand whether China is ready for independence or not. To put it in the words of Justice Johnson of the Philippine Supreme Court who assisted in investigating the May 30 affair in Shanghai in 1925, "This spirit of liberty is sweeping the Orient and you can't shoot it down or lock it up in jail."

THE BRITISH AND THE AMERICAN PRESS IN CHINA

THE PUBLICATION department of the Independant Labor Party in Great Britain has just issued for general distribution the report of Col. C. L'Estrange Malone on the situation in China, one paragraph of which refers to the British and Amesican press in China. Col. Malone, who is a prominent Labor member of Parliament, spent several months investigating conditions in China last year, his report being entitled, "New China—Report of an Investigation." The paragraph in his report referring to the British and American press in China follows:

> "Probably the American press in China more accurately portrays the real sentiments of American democracy towards China, than does official policy. Mr. MacMurray American minister is helped by this press, just as Sir Ronald Macleay British minister is hindered in his dealings with the Chinese by the bitter abuse of the British press in China. The American press is sympathetic and humane towards China, and thus creates the idea that American policy is benevolent; whilst the British press, by never missing an opportunity of being offensive to the Chinese, and always adopting the most reactionary outlook, gives the worst possible impression of British policy. Actually, neither the British nor American press is official; but they have their great effect."

Who's Who in China



Mr. Lao Chih-chang
(劳之常字遇五)

Mr. Lao Chih-chang, Vice-Minister of Communications and concurrently Managing-Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, is a native of Yanghsin Hsien, Shantung province. He received his education in the railway department of a military college in Tientsin, making a special record in the English and German languages. He served in engineering positions at Lwanchow in Chihli province and at Chinchow in Fengtien. During the Boxer disturbances he assisted the authorities in maintaining order in the Lwanchow district. Later he was appointed chief engineer on a section of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway and following that was placed in charge of the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow line

(Continued on page 336)

China and the Treaty Question With the Powers

BY CHARLES HODGES

In Current History Magazine., N. Y.

As long ago as the Paris peace conference China served notice on the great powers that international conditions in the Far East required thoroughgoing renovation. The treaty relations between the Chinese Republic which had fallen heir after the revolution of 1911 to all the fruits of Manchu diplomatic incompetence and the outside world, the Chinese delegation declared, constituted a transpacific menace. From Paris to Washington and Washington to Peking the issue has narrowed steadily. Recently it centred upon two parleys grimly kept going in Peking literally between the guns of reaction and the thunder of radical artillery. The "foreign" powers, "foreign" rights and "foreign" interests stand between the lines of fire; the customs conference and the even more belated conference on extraterritoriality were but symbols of the imminence of change in the old order of the West in the East.

Reconstruction and the Powers

China's troubles fall into two categories—her domestic problems of reconstruction in terms of modern nationalism, and her acute external difficulties with the powers, complicated by a conflict of imperialisms proceeding out of the West. In reality, the two sets of problems present actually nothing more than different though at times violently contrasting aspects of one and the same problem. Neither the Chinese statesmen who find it the fashion nowadays to blame everything on the foreign nations nor the Westerners and Japanese, who as easily lay the whole responsibility in the premises on the somewhat nominal Republic of China, are right. Unfortunately for simplicity in thinking, China's contemporary troubles cannot be bisected with any such convenience. In other words, both China and the great powers are being forced to face the implications of the entire situation. The rising tide of Chinese nationalism, that sometimes sinister reflection of the political virtuosity of our own Western civilization, and so welcome to the Soviet rulers in Moscow, prevents the continuation of the wornout policy of diplomatic tergiversation.

Whatever proportion of the Chinese question may be laid at the door of "the foreigners," it centres upon a problem of contracts. Thus the much-discussed treaty relations between China and the great powers constitute a set of contractual obligations. They are contracts entered into primarily in the century past between the exponents of alien and bitterly different civilizations. The background of the establishment of relations between China and the Western powers, therefore, becomes all-important to any accurate understanding of the present crisis. The admitted facts are these: During the sixteenth century and after the Western World established increasingly important contacts with the Far East; these were pioneered by the Portuguese navigators and the Spanish conquistadores. On their heels came the Dutch, English and French. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were turbulent times in the staking out of the great empires of colonization in the West and of commercial exploitation in the East. It was this latter motive that brought the West into conflict with the Chinese Empire.

It was not until the nineteenth century, however, that the partitioning of the world on the one hand and the development of international commerce on the other drove Western nations into open hostility with China as the future of the Pacific East. The multiplication of trade rivals and the breakdown of commercial monopolies underwritten by the State precipitated the collision. So by the 1830s it was simply a question of time as to when there was to be a thoroughgoing revision of the relations between this part of the Orient and the commercial powers of the Occident.

British Vanguard in China

Great Britain became the central figure in the forcing of a legal basis for relations between China and the Western World. Big business of that day found it necessary to regularize the conditions under which commercial enterprise was being carried on in one corner of the vast domains of the Emperors of the Middle Kingdom. Naturally the British were in the commercial vanguard of nations proposing to put to the test the Chinese conceptions of international relations. They had become a drag on a prosperous trade of the utmost importance to East India companies and Yankee clippers; they marshaled prejudice and isolation for China against the economic intrusion of alien interests that had circled the globe.

Obviously behind the immediate and precipitating causes of the so-called first foreign war of 1839-42 was the Western idea of world-wide development. The pattern of European national society, predicated upon the equality of nations, came into conflict with the Oriental isolation of a great State which admitted no equals. The intercourse of the latter had been confined, historically speaking, to a narrow circle of satellites. The Western nations, headed by Great Britain, thus proposed to bring China along with the rest of the East willingly or unwillingly into the broadening international currents of the nineteenth century. Observe that over against what comes perilously close to a European doctrine of "eminent domain" in the expansion of their exploitation, the Chinese asserted the right of Oriental peoples—of course, thinking only of themselves—to live in practical seclusion. Whatever intercourse had to be tolerated with these "outer barbarians" was based upon the ingrained Oriental concept of the essential inequality of States. Reduced to its simplest terms, the West purposed to bring the entire world into an international life built upon European precedents; in its pioneer phases, primarily political in its implications, but more latterly predominantly industrial. By way of contrast, the East, through the mouth of China, characteristically asserted the ancient notion of relations between peoples summed up by suzerain and vassals.

Treaty Relations Forced upon China

China was worsted in the struggle ensuing, the treaty relations today in question being forced upon her. Two series of conventions eventuated, the first being a charter of Western liberties in the East and the second the full development of the alien rights so acquired. The poineering group of treaties dating back to the conclusion of the first foreign war thus set up a rudimentary statement of the conditions which henceforth governed China in her contacts with the West, conditions signed and sealed with the full military panoply of European diplomacy. The second group speedily followed in the midcentury, marking the conclusion of the second foreign war of 1857-60. Though Great Britain had borne the onus of the first struggle, the French in exasperation joined the succeeding efforts to consolidate the gains of Western statecraft. The United States and several other countries once again became the beneficiaries of this forward policy in East Asia.

By the middle of the nineteeth century the old Middle Kingdom had thus been forced into relations which she had done everything to repel. The outcome was the disruption of her medieval ideas of feudal supremacy, her "vassals" being torn from her by nations alien to the East or setting themselves up in a precarious state of independence. Over against this the Western powers, inspired in the large by commercial self-interest, built up a set of rights in China which were to be revolutionized by the new conditions manifesting themselves in the ensuing fifty years. For China it meant eventually the first step toward full membership in the family of nations. But to the West it implied more immediately the opening up of the last part of the world to challenge the drive of the European State system and the conquering economics of Western industrialism.

An Era of Treaties

Every nation establishing "treaty relations" with China exacting a definite commitment from the Chinese Government as to the rights of such foreigners to enjoy privileges of jurisdiction, residence and trade free from native control becomes one of the "treaty powers." After the first foreign war the countries whose nationals and their property were so privileged included Great Britain, the United States, France, Russia, Norway and Sweden. Additions to this list of nations came at the close of the second foreign war. The initial group of treaty powers then revised their original treaties; while the newcomers included Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy between 1861 and 1865. Subsequently Austria-Hungary concluded a convention with China in 1869; Japan a general treaty in 1872, with the specific stipulation of extraterritoriality in 1896; Peru in 1874; Brazil in 1881, and Portugal in 1887. The last group of accessions to the ranks of the treaty powers came at the end of the century—the Congo Free State in 1898 and Mexico in the year following, with Sweden in 1908, Chile in 1915, and Switzerland in 1918, marking the decline of these practices.

Indeed, an examination of the Sino-Swiss convention reveals the beginnings of a new policy toward foreigners. It contained a statement making the Swiss privileges of extraterritoriality provisional, the agreement specifically providing for the abrogation of such rights when the other powers surrendered them. This was reinforced by the post-war development of what historians will call China's "rights recovery movement." Upon the entrance of China into the World War on the side of the Allies, German and Austro-Hungarian privileges, of course, were canceled; the resumption of diplomatic relations placed the ex-enemy subjects under Chinese law and jurisdiction within China's sovereignty. Coupled with the defection of the Soviet Government from the ranks of the treaty powers, this was the first breach in the universal privileges enjoyed by the

West in this part of the East for the better part of a century of intercourse.

Source of Present-Day Difficulties

All the later treaties between China and the powers were of a pattern—namely, the Treaty of Tientsin, signed by China and Britain on Jan. 26, 1858. Substantially they fall into the category of treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation. But in practice they are the foundations of the present-day difficulties. The course of time has made them the "legacies of the past" in the minds of Chinese statesmen today. Judged by their times these charters of Western interests represented an honest endeavor to establish what seemed to both parties to the negotiations an equitable basis of relations. Though the provisions were fair enough in themselves, the pressure exerted by Western Foreign Offices speedily extended them. The results were greatly to China's disadvantage, largely by reason of her lack of experience in diplomacy. Vastly more important, no one could foresee the tremendous development of intricate relationships marking presentday world life. Herein lies the root of China's contemporary international difficulties. These treaties were conceived under nineteenth century conditions, but they are still being applied in the circumstances of the twentieth century. Notwithstanding the peace conference and the Washington Disarmament Conference, which toyed with Chinese aspirations, we have been working with obsolescent notions of international control.

Foremost in the problem is the diplomatic unanimity marking the policy of the powers themselves. Until the World War this brought the united forces of world politics to bear upon China in outstanding matters of policy and when questions arose over the interpretation of treaty rights, the protection of vested interests, and not infrequently their extension under a dubious line of argument. It constituted a complete circle of foreign nations about China, constricting her freedom of action to the point of impotence. The effectiveness of this concerted action rests primarily upon what diplomats know as the most-favored-nation clause. Of course there is nothing peculiar in its application to China. The proviso is employed universally to prevent discriminations in favor of one State being denied other nations by the granting country. It is the legal basis for all claims to equality of opportunity in the modern world. But the automatic extension of concessions to all treaty powers, whether freely granted by China or given under compulsion, has resulted in the piling up of limitations on China's freedom of action. China is thus unable to lighten the burden of treaty provisions except by the unanimous assent of the foreign nations. Although it is true the older unilateral, or one-sided, and unconditional form has been abandoned, China has lost her bargaining power. The more objectionable aspect of the situation is the invidious use of the most-favored nation clause by the treaty powers. Within the strict limits of normal intercourse, it is fair in the legal sense of the word. In the Far East, unfortunately, it has been extended to non-economic objects of a distinctly political character, as well as becoming tantamount to an invasion of the internal affairs of a State.

The Extraterritoriality Question

Turning to extraterritoriality, we find the clear legal recognitions of the divergence between European and Chinese custom in dealing with the individual. Originally extraterritoriality was a fair way out of difficulties arising from the unwelcome presence of foreigners in the Far East. The Chinese, not being desirous of having more to do with these aliens than was necessary, readily acceded to the proposition that each nation should be responsible for the conduct of its own nationals. The Westerners, finding in China's law and administration a spirit utterly foreign to nineteenth century European notions of justice, were naturally reluctant to submit their persons and interests to Chinese jurisdction. So long as the foreigners were few in numbers, possessed of relatively small interests and resident in only a handful of Chinese centres, the arrangement was not without its advantages to both parties. Under the startling expansion of foreign interests, however, it constitutes a veritable *imperium in imperio*. This inroad into China's territorial jurisdiction began with small commercial interests at her sea gates; it has developed to cover half a hundred cities, stretching 1,500 miles into the interior, with the literal transplanting of foreign factories to the heart of China exempt from Chinese law and supervision.

Consequently there have expanded under the aegis of extraterritoriality, in combination with other convention-guaranteed privileges enjoyed by the foreign interests, cosmopolitan communities that are monuments to the enterprise of the West. Of the forty-nine Chinese cities opened to foreign residence and trade, all but two were the result of China's treaty-obligated action. Besides these commercial centres, China, seeing the handwriting on the wall since the 1900s, has declared open to international trade thirty-four other places; and twenty-nine "ports of call," comprising the Yangtze and West River "stages," permit limited foreign traffic, although denying alien residence. In the original five "treaty ports" the nationalities chiefly interested each staked out its own "settlement" or "concession," within which such foreigners resided and carried on their enterprises under the privilege of extraterritoriality. The United States early abandoned such exclusive municipal areas; and latterly the practice has been to throw open general foreign settlements without regard to national lines. The British head the list of such municipalities, administering eight under their own exclusive jurisdiction; the Japanese follow with six, and the French have four. The Russians have lost control over two, as have the Germans, and the disrupted Hapsburg Empire its single one. Of the twenty-three special areas controlled by a single foreign power, five thus have been recovered for Chinese jurisdiction. In addition, there are thirteen "international" settlements, or foreign quarters, some of which are more or less under foreign control. Thus China has tolerated some thirty-six different areas exclusively for alien residence, all but five of which remain today. True, they have been object lessons in many instances for Chinese municipal modernization, with their sanitation, public utilities, paved streets and all the other signs of Western progress in a material way. Against this credit side we must remember that here came foreign industrial exploitation, with its recent train of labor troubles and antiforeign agitation, on a scale never contemplated at the initiation of treaty relations.

China's Most Costly Concession

The question of the grip of the treaty powers on Chinese fiscal autonomy is perhaps next in importance. Inasmuch as the exactions of the early nineteenth century Chinese officials had been a fruitful source of difficulties between foreigners and the Middle Kingdom, the first treaties provided tariff duties written into the international agreements. These customs duties being fixed by convention, China has not been free to change them except by the consent of the treaty powers. In a world of changing values and national circumstances China has found the "conventional tariff" to be one of her most costly concessions to the foreigner. Not only has the preponderance of alien commercial interests been thrown against any endeavors to gain the revisions to which China has been entitled, but anything like a protective tariff policy has been out of the question for native industry, preventing much potential competition with Western industry. In a word, the key to Chinese commercial policy is in foreign hands—those of the treaty powers.

Until recently China's 7,000 miles of railway, built predominantly under concessions to foreign interests, not infrequently implied extraterritorial zones. Together with financial diplomacy, these railways and banks constituted the chief means of imperialistic penetration, the regional monopoly of Chinese development and the framework of "spheres of influence." The Russians, Germans and Japanese have stood out as the principal exponents of this linking of economic development and political objectives.

Then again, the treaty powers each maintained, as their interests dictated, their own postal facilities on Chinese soil. Not only did they interfere with the administrative entity of the Chinese Government, but, as experience with Japanese facilities proved, they also became channels for illicit trade. Offenses ranging from systematic evasions of the Chinese tariff of a wholesale character in commercial transactions to connivance with the narcotic traffic marked the heyday of Western privilege. The curtailment of these abuses is a post-war story. In the field of radio communications, foreign wireless stations have been established in China heretofore outside Chinese jurisdiction through the operation of extra-territoriality. The question of who "owns" the air under the present tangle of agreements is one of the vital questions between China and rival wireless companies under the protection of Great Britain, Japan and the United States. The treaty-protected foreign penetration extends also to a press, English-language papers of various national ownership predominant, and nation-wide education. Here the missionary interests, enjoying the full fruits of a policy of diplomatic intervention and treaty protection, play a vast role in the conflict of cultures behind the front lines of commercial and diplomatic forces.

Armed Forces In China

Finally, apart from the diplomatic, legal, economic and intellectual interests, there remains the question of armed foreign forces on Chinese soil. Western force is exemplified in China by four types—the legation guards maintained, with garrisoned communications from Peking to the sea, under the provisions of the Boxer protocol of 1901; other regular forces of individual powers more or less constantly located in Chinese territory; the local corps of foreign volunteers; and, patrolling the coasts and inland waterways, flotillas of light craft. Under the first category, there are maintained roundly 1,000 troops of the treaty powers in the legation quarter of Peking, and 4,000 more are strategically distributed

at points assuring command of the Peking-Tientsin and Tientsin-Mukden sections of the North China railways to the sea. The nationalities include American, British, French, Italian and Japanese forces, distributed as permanent garrisons. Leaseholds alienated to various powers during the "battle of concessions" formerly were all garrisoned by their alien tenants, and the special position of Japan in Manchuria still is marked by railway guards and garrisons, based on the reversion to Japan of the older Russian treaty rights, after the war of 1904-5. Thus a Japanese army division normally is stationed in South Manchuria, while sixteen independent battalions of railway guards, each unit numbering over 600 rank and file, can be maintained under the Treaty of Portsmouth. The local corps are best exemplified by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps as a kind of international municipal militia, numbering some 1,500 men of all arms. The naval flotillas are alien patrols penetrating the heart of China. Although light craft are used, for example, for the coasts and more accessible parts of the Yangtze and West rivers, some of the powers have built special shallow-draft gunboats for the upper reaches that have never—and can never—leave Chinese waters. They are maintained in the interest of foreigners as a naval force, evidencing the high degree of international cooperation among rivals in the "opening up" of China.

China a Party to 139 Treaties

The ramifications of China's treaties with the powers affect vitally all her national problems. Put statistically, China is a party to 139 different treaties, negotiated with twenty-three different nations. The greater number have been entered into with Great Britain, Japan, Russia, France and the United States. Certain of these treaties have been superseded by subsequent negotiations or have lapsed because of changed international conditions. Further, among the powers themselves, there have been negotiated a number of undertakings in the form of treaties, agreements and exchanges of notes affecting their stakes in China. The total of such commitments exceeds thirty, Great Britain, Japan and Russia having the most completely defined their interlockings, yet fundamentally antagonistic, interests. To this must be added, perhaps, half a dozen general diplomatic transactions—the Boxer protocol, the open door undertakings, the peace treaties and the Far Eastern acts of the Washington Conference—widely adhered to and bearing directly upon the destiny of China.

It is this network of treaties to which China may or may not be a signatory that today is figuring so largely in the Far Eastern crisis. China is bent upon clearing the boards of all "unequal" treaties to which she is a party. The rising tide of Chinese nationalism is challenging each and every treaty or clause in a treaty that presents an intrinsically abnormal relationship between China and the outside world. Already revision has gone further than the world at large realizes. The drift toward the partition of the former Middle Kingdom, so far as most of the great powers are concerned, has been checked. The Washington Conference set up a series of self-denying ordinances, going far to prevent a new "battle of concessions" among the principal alien stake holders—the weak factors, however, lying in Soviet Russia outside the circle of treaty powers and Japan inside. Thus the Far Eastern phases of the conference of Washington definitely ended certain abuses, while foreshadowing the readjustment of others even more farreaching in their effects on the evolution of China:

1. The "Nine-Power Treaty," dealing with the integrity of China, struck at the roots of the imperialistic spoilation of a century in pledging the open door policy in the widest sense of the word;

2. Resolution 6 provided for the withdrawal of armed forces not authorized by treaty;

3. Resolution 5, calling for the abandonment of alien postal services on Chinese soil, resulted in the closing of such foreign agencies of communication;

4. Resolutions 7 and 8 dealt with the radio problems and railways, respectively, the intent being to facilitate China's assertion of full sovereignty;

5. Outside the conference proper, the way was paved for the retrocession to China of certain menacing leaseholds in foreign hands—notably, Japan surrendering title to the ex-German holding in Shantung, though retaining her Manchurian rights, and leading to British declarations as to the abandonment of Wei-hai-wei;

6. Finally, the correction of the tariff situation and extraterritoriality were provided for in the special convention on Chinese tariff reform and through Resolution 4 dealing with extraterritorial jurisdiction, making possible the present parleys in Peking. Though France blocked the customs conference, using it as a diplomatic club in dealing with an entirely extraneous issue until the latter part of 1925, China herself was obliged by the tragic circumstances of her

(*Continued on page 332*)

E. S. Cunningham Home on Leave; Clarence E. Gauss Becomes Acting Consul-General

Edwin S. Cunningham, who was appointed American Consul-General at Shanghai on June 4, 1920, departed for home on leave last week, his first vacation in six years. Mr. Cunningham will be absent from Shanghai for three or four months during which time C. E. Gauss formerly Consul-General at Tientsin will serveal as Acting Consul-General at Shanghai.

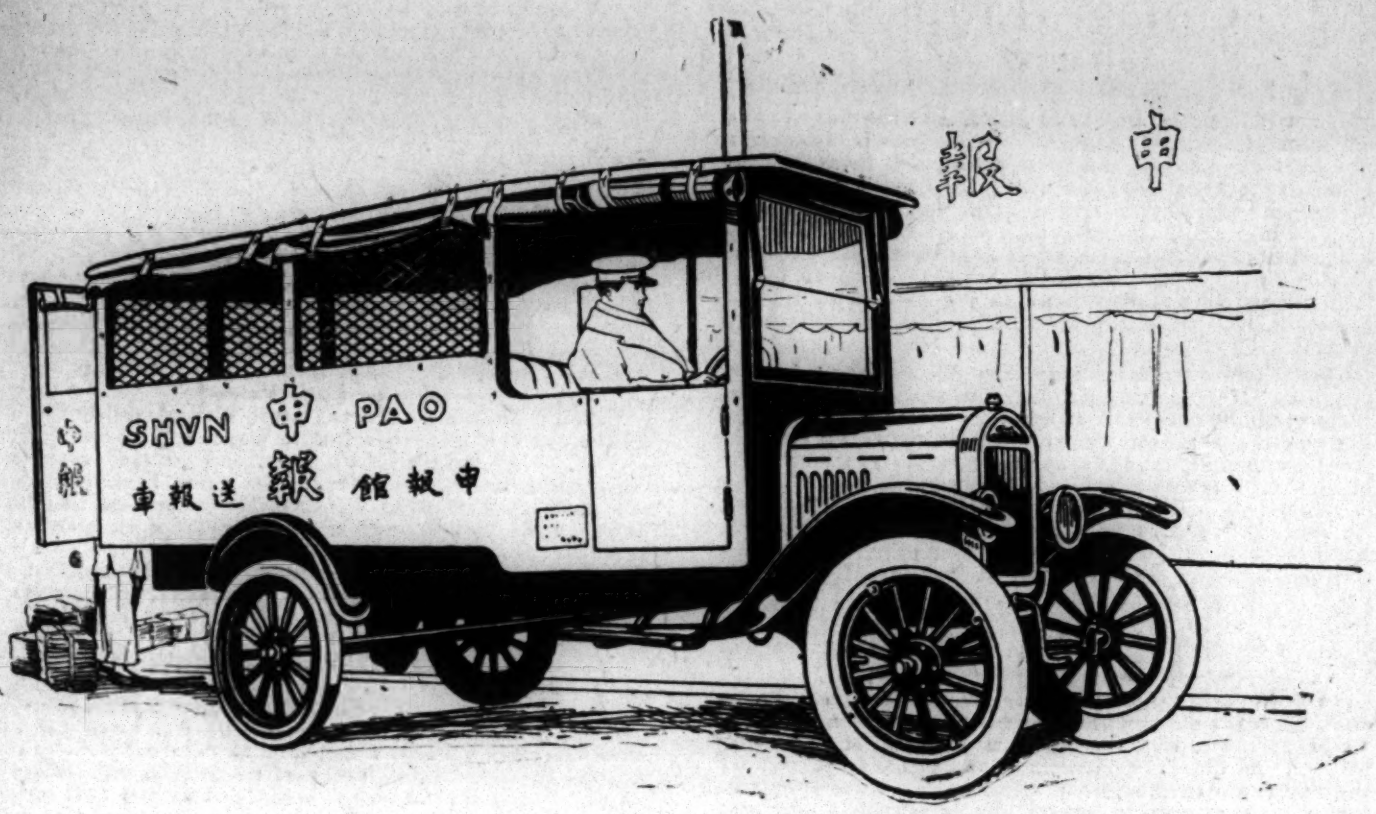
Mr. Cunningham expects to spend his vacation at his home at Maryville, Tenn., where Mrs. Cunningham, who departed from Shanghai several a weeks ago, is also visiting. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham will also spend some time on the Pacific Coast before returning to Shanghai Mr. Cunningham was born in Sevier County, Tenn., on July 6, 1868 and was graduated from Maryville College in 1889 following which he studied law at the University of Michigan, from which institution he was graduated in 1893. After serving for a time as a railway mail clerk he resigned and joined a law publishing house in Rochester, N. Y. From 1896 to 1898 he practiced law in his home town of Maryville, Tenn., following which he was appointed United States Consul at Aden. From Aden he was transferred to Bergen and then to Durban and Bombay, following which he became Consul-General at Singapore in 1912. In 1914 he was transferred to Hankow where he served until 1919 when he was transferred to Shanghai.

Mr. E. S. Cunningham

C. E. Gauss, who will serve as Acting Consul-General in the absence of Mr. Cunningham is a native of Washington, D. C. where he was born on Jan. 12, 1889. He received his education at the public and high schools of Washington and by private tutors and entered the Department of State in August, 1906 as Secretary to Charles Denby whom he accompanied to China in 1907. Mr. Gauss served as Deputy Consul-General at Shanghai until June, 1909 when he returned to the Department of State at Washington. He came back to China in 1913 as senior Vice-Consul at Shanghai and in March, 1915 was promoted to Consul and remained in charge here until February, 1916 when he was detailed in charge of the Consulate-General at Tientsin. In September, 1916 he was transferred to Amoy and from there to Tsinan, Shantung in 1920. He was promoted to Consul-General in 1923 and assigned to Mukden, where he served until 1924 when he returned to Tientsin. Mr. Gauss now has the rank of Foreign Service Officer, Class 2.

Mr. C. E. Gauss

Mrs. Gauss and their son Charles are now in Los Angeles, but expect to return to China early next spring.



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Americans in the Easy-Going Tropics

BY PERCY A. HILL

in the American Chamber of Commerce Journal, Manila

IN the Philippines one day is just like another, due to lack of real seasonal changes. Years jumble themselves together until it is dificult to distinguish between them. It must have been the same during the long centuries when the people dreamed away their existence under the benevolent rule of the friars. In the early days of our occupation Americans often affected surprise when a native did not know the year he was born in, or his age, but this was of course before they themselves had lived long in the land of the prideful gamecock, the insalubrious carabao and the pessimistic monkey.

As a matter of fact, most men do not mark time by almanacs. They remember when someone died who was dear to them, the year of the big typhoon or when money was scarce and supplies dear. Days and months are significant for what they bring and not for the numerals attached to them. In the Philippines it is easy to lose track of time, as one day is like to another, all mere waves beating on the shores of time. Americans, domiciled here for any length of time, whose interests show a fair chance of continuity, become in a measure satisfied with their lot if they are of pioneering stock. As in the western states where the covered wagon has long since given way to the iron-horse and the Ford, here also have Americans blazed a way on the western advance.

Struggle for Existence not so Keen

The struggle for existence is less marked here than in more rigorous climes, and though they are fully aware of world progress, it is viewed in a more or less detached manner. In time the American becomes adapted to his environs to the extent that he experiences a sense of oppression when he returns to countries in which the populations are engaged in the old, old struggle of successfully putting the clock 24 hours behind them. But he also realizes the old truth that whether in lands of comparative ease or in those that hasten, all men journey to their logical end. In the Philippines this verse is more than a trite saying:

"Earth has no cure for the tense unrest,
The hurrying haste of Fate,
Like the soothing balm
Of the tropic palm
And the land where things can wait."

Certainly life in the Philippines has its compensations as well as its drawbacks. The call of the East means more than the mere words. Nor is it a tradition emphasized until it has become a fact.

"To eat of the lotus," said the ancient Egyptians. "The peace of the gods," say the Chinese, and we perforce, with Kipling, call it the "urge of the East." From this obsession only those are exempt who from their very first day in the orient find that their impulses register dissent. But to the many this call is something inherited, perhaps from that far-off day when our Aryan ancestors were dwellers in the high plateaus of an ancient East. As Kipling well remarks, nobody can hustle the East, which is a truth best known east of Suez and west of the 180th meridian. Then there is the call of the East, *Boy!* bringing a muchacho of indeterminate age, bearing a cooling drink, a luxury not enjoyed by all mankind today, whether free or still in bondage.

"American Millionaires"

As a rule the American in the Philippines is a millionaire-that is, he is a millionaire in time. There is more time for recreation, for introspection; or more time for laziness, if you prefer it expressed that way. And the genus *homo* is as lazy as he dare be in more climes than the Philippines.

Not but that great results have been and are still forthcoming in every line of human endeavour. A mere cursory glance will show you this. But all has been accomplished in a manner allowing people to live normal lives and enjoy a few of the days as they fly past. Nobody but a God's optimist would put *rush* on a letter in the Philippines. There is not the feverish hurry downtown to see how far ahead the other fellow has got; not as much selfishness, and there is more humanity than where organized effort takes these things out of our hands, under the idea that life and living can be standardized like a modern machine factory. The American in the Philippines has time to shake your hand, listen to your tale of woe; and he can laugh naturally, unafraid that a sterotyped job will slip away from him because of his acting human. This is most emphatically not so in those congested communities of the world dominated by smoking mill-stacks, clanging trolleys and the midday siren—forever reminding one he shall live by the sweat of his brow.

In the early days of our occupation of the Philippines the virile men who represented America in the far east were a hardbitten lot. They were certainly neither weak nor effeminate. The charm of a new land where there were no Ten Commandments had an appeal to men not only of the fighting and pioneering strain but to others of gentler rearing. The adventurer or the soldier who had left home or the army to take up the White Man's burden as they saw it, were not only in love with the life, but the land itself cast its glamor over them. Swaying palm-trees, forested mountains in primeval sleep, waves on coral strands, were lures they could not with-stand. They had a love for the care-free life that, while it offered them nothing but discomfort and danger, yet seemed to them the happiest of existences. The islands were our last frontier, our last Far West. The early Americans here took little heed of scorching suns or wild typhoons; they drank strong liquor like water; but what splendid vitality upheld them in the savage law of survival. Restless, strong, generous, insistent on their rights, scornful of mollycoddles, they struggled along the thorny paths absolutely refusing to be models for school teachers or teary sentimentalists.

Service Most Valued

In the decade before the Great War, Americans in the Philippines paid less attention to wages and a great deal to service. They believed they were, and so they were, too, crusaders of Uncle Sam in the loftiest sense; hence it was not how much they received, but what they achieved, that they most valued. They were vital, painstaking and conscientious-as is the way of pioneers: a band of friendly spirits on the last frontier, dispensing hospitality and hearty goodwill to all, including the stranger within their gates. They accomplished, and passed on; and many of them rest peacefully in graves where the jungle again claims the land.

One of the greatest drawbacks the Philippines received, was the dictum of no trespassing: the Philippines for Filipinos voiced by a governor of the islands who now freely confesses that his sentimentality was more highly developed than his sense of justice. This altruistic dictum is really one of the reasons that the waste places of the islands still remain a waste to this day, a liability instead of an asset. It stifled effort and initative. It held back capital and progress. It was content to see the native remain lazy and thriftless, rather than see him take his place in the economic struggle, which all peoples have passed through that are worth their salt. It also gave them heroes where none existed, it educated youth to shine instead of to serve, and the present inchoate status of the Philippines can be charged to it in consequence.

Cursed With Altruistic Complex

In the Dutch Indies today are more than 60,000 white men who have built up and are maintaining an economic prosperity that is a credit to them and an everlasting benefit to the millions under their benevolent sway. Here we could have done the same, had not this monkey-wrench been thrown into the wheels of progress. We were cursed with the altruistic complex, and the infantile complex has followed as night follows day. But for that one unfortunate speech, we would have more progress, more wealth and a happier people here today. It was tampering with an economic law in the name of democracy, for the tasks would have been cheerfully assumed by the men on the ground but for the limitations imposed upon them.

This *fanx pas* was only equalled by the acts of another governor, who was only nominally an American.

Many of the old-timers went away; some have passed over the Great Divide; others have settled down in far-off towns on the edge of civilization, where they remain pioneers today in spite of dicta. An exodus took place on the change of administration in 1913, and the Great War took others. Still there are a few thousand left who believe in American ideals and Americans individuality and who hold high the banner of freedom. Their conception of this is infinitely more nearly correct than that of men 10,000 miles away and 10,000 moons removed from the picture—the actualities. Their conception of freedom remains the same today as that enunciated a century and a half ago, the protection of life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and they remain unappalled at the mouthings of the few who would like to dominate the many, all in the sacred name of freedom, a fact of which they are daily convinced.

"Blood" Still Counts

After all is said and done it is blood that counts, more than brains, the fighting and pioneering instinct, and not the cool dictates of policy, that endure. We cannot breed out of ourselves the attributes of the Adam that abides with us. The glory of American achievement rests on the fact that they were American, with something of all our vices and virtues. The old-timers' conception of freedom means just that; their conception of liberty does not mean license; they have a quarter of a century of experience to base their wisdom upon, and they are the exponents of an Americanism that clings to the old truths, a free individuality and its expression, a pioneering instinct that constructs and does not destroy, and a square deal for others, whether they like it or not.

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Chesterfield

China's Case at the Institute of Politics

BY C. F. REMER

The round table discussion at the Williamston Conference on China questions also considered the rise of Japan to commercial and political importance and the present position of Japan. It was the opinion of Mr. Eldridge, of the U.S. Department of Commerce who spoke on this subject, that Japan presents the "anomaly of rapid industrial growth coupled with an increasingly difficult economic position." He found the evidence for this "increasingly difficult economic position" in Japan's dependence for food and for markets upon other countries. The important fact from the point of view of China is that an industrial Japan is growing up and that the industries of Japan have developed along with the Chinese markets. Japan seems to be in no more difficult position that any other country which has developed industrially. One might say of England that her economic position is difficult because she must depend upon others for food, raw materials and markets. The truth is that it has been economically advantageous for Japan to develop as she has and that economic dependence works both ways. It is also true that Japan's chief export is not a product of modern industry but raw silk, that it is not sold in China but in the United States, though it is probable that in the future her chief export may be an industrial product, such as cotton textiles to China.

Deals with Japan's Policy

Mr. Norton dealt with the political and territorial aspects of Japan's policy on the continent of Asia. He dwelt upon the change of policy on the part of Japan which followed the Washington Conference but he did not, in my opinion, give sufficient weight to the termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance as one of the causes for this change. In his comments on the present relations between Japan and Russia in Manchuria, Mr. Norton presented the most interesting of his talks during the session.

In this field both he, General Yakhontoff, and Dean Lee had interesting things to say. Mr. Lee's contribution was a bit of history. It will be remembered that the United States and Japan sent troops into Siberia in the autumn of 1918 and that both governments issued statements of the same wording concerning their intervention. There was an agreement at the time that the troops of each of the Allies was to be limited to 7,000. The Japanese disregarded this agreement and sent many times this number. The number of the Japanese troops was reduced quite suddenly after about the middle of November. It has usually been supposed that this reduction in the number of Japanese troops was the result of ordinary representations thru diplomatic channels. Mr. Lee, however, made the statement at one of the meetings of the round table that the action of Japan was the result of economic pressure authorized by President Wilson. It was done thru the Russian Bureau, Inc., an organization directly under the President of which Mr. Lee was at the time assistant director in charge of economic intelligence work. The Japanese authorities were told, according to Mr. Lee, that no more steel and cotton would be licensed for export to Japan by the War Trade Board if the number of troops was not reduced. It was this pressure that brought the military party in Japan to terms and Mr. Lee ventured the guess that the success of economic pressure in this case made President Wilson the more willing to advocate it when the covenant of the League of Nations was being drawn up.

Russia and Japan

Mr. Norton dealt at some length with the eastward movement of the Russians across Siberia and with the course of Russo-Japanese relations thru the war of 1904-05 and up to 1914. It was his opinion that the enthusiasm of the Japanese for extended intervention in Siberia and their occupation of parts of the country after the withdrawal of the other allies had much to do with the calling of the Washington Conference. "Within a year after the Conference closed," we were told, "Japan has given up every foot of land on the continent which she had taken by military aggression during the eclipse of Russia with the exception of the northern half of Saghalin which she vacated upon the signing of the new Soviet-Japanese agreement in 1925." Mr. Norton then proceeded to give an account of the recent Russian attempts to win back their power and possessions in eastern Asia. There is at present according to Mr. Norton the keenest sort of competition between the Russian and the Japanese railways in Manchuria. It is his opinion that the new branches of the South Manchuria which are being constructed and planned are not only for the purpose of strengthening the economic position of the Japanese railway but that they have strategic importance as well and are being constructed with the possibility in mind of a new struggle between Russia and Japan. The present temper of the Russians and the present state of affairs in Manchuria were set forth in such terms that it was easy to infer that Mr. Norton did not regard another war as an impossibility.

Deny Conflict between Two Nations

There were prompt replies to Mr. Norton from both the Japanese and the Russian points of view. Mr Go, the representative in America of the South Manchurian Railway hastened to assure us that the new branches of the South Manchurian have been located for economic reasons alone, he described the resources of the regions which they penetrate, and denied that there is any real danger of conflict between Japan and Russia.

This denial was repeated by General Yakhontoff who spoke at some length on the position of Russia in eastern Asia. After giving an account of the Russian occupation of Siberia, General Yakhontoff turned at once to current events. "One hears people talking about a Russian peril in the Far East," he said, but, he continued "where is it? Is it Russia who is building new railroads in Manchuria? Is it Russia who discusses financial combinations in China? Is it Russia who is interested in the Chinese tariff?" After this general denial of Russian aggression in the Far East, he undertook to explain the fact that reports of renewed Russian aggression have arisen and he laid them to the differences between Chang Tso-lin and the Russians over the Chinese Eastern Railway. "The attitude taken by Chang," we were told, "was such as could not be tolerated by any nation, whatever her political and economic structure and whatever her peacefulness might be." It was the General's opinion that enemies of Bolshivism have allowed their fear of that system to distort their judgement. He emphasized the lack of funds in Russia for any schemes of expansion. It was his opinion with regard to the new railways that they could not be entirely explained upon commercial grounds and it is his opinion, further, that railways built in China ought to be so planned as to meet general approval and there ought to be careful scrutiny of such roads as are proposed. "If it is the policy of the powers"—I quote from his statement—"to control the loans given to China (I do not here enter into any discussion if that is wise or not) it seems to me that it would be much more sensible and quite important for the preservation of the peace of the Orient to arrange for some definite plan of international control of the foreign railway projects in China."

Changing China

The round table conference turned from the consideration of these international differences to the study of certain changes which are taking place within China. The political development was taken up first and there were the usual assortment of opinions expressed as to what is going on in China today. Dr. P. W. Kuo, for example, was sure that the light of better government was about to burst upon China and that the other nations could be of some service by giving China what she is asking for. Others were of the opinion that there were but a few feeble rays of light to be discerned in the otherwise unrelieved blackness of the Chinese political outlook. It seemed to me that the opinions of the members of the round table were to be explained by the temperament or interests of the speakers rather than by the possession of wide and accurate knowledge of the course of political development in the country. My own guess is that nobody knows what is going on in China. Of course there are many well informed persons and the round table had its full share of them, but the information has not been gathered and the shrewd study of Chinese history has not been accomplished—or, if you prefer, the genius has not been born either in the East or the West—to give us a real account of the course of events in China, an account which will serve as a basis for some degree of confident prediction of the future. I remember putting the question as to the nature of China's troubles to an old Chinese scholar of my acquaintance. His reply was that difficulties of the present sort rose after the fall of every dynasty and that we would have to wait till they were over. Such a generalization is hardly useful when you want to know what is going to happen next but it is about as good a one as may be made.

Discuss Industrial and Social Change

Certain industrial and social changes were presented. Here the speakers were upon surer ground for certain facts are known about the movement called the Chinese renaissance and about the number of cotton mills in the country. The renaissance was discussed by Professor Hodous, the student movement by Mr. Edmunds and by Dr. Hume, the influence of Russia and of communistic ideas was dealt with by Mr. Goodrich, and Professor Dittmer spoke upon Chinese population and provided the background against which the other social changes were to be viewed.

If there were space enough at my disposal I would undertake to present the enonomic and social changes that are taking place in China in what seems to me their relation to the foreign trade of the country and to the industrial revolution which has begun in China as the result of the

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foreign trade; but I must proceed to the consideration of the final days of the round table conference and to the presentation of the opinions of the members as to American policy.

"A sudden and complete solution of China's international problem is impossible", said Dr. Edmunds, "but a reduction of its size and a simplification of its complexity are alike possible if approached with a will to cooperate and to proceed step by step."

Good Will on Both Sides

That there was good will on both sides in our discussions at Williamstown was apparent to all. There was no conservative to raise a voice for military intervention or any other attempt at a solution which would disregard the opinions of the Chinese. It is true that we did have with us for a number of meetings Mr. C. Y. Shill, a Chinese graduate student at Harvard, who insisted on calling the Western nations imperialists and who provided us with copies of a manifesto issued in September, 1925, by the Chinese Students' Alliance in the United States of America. This manifesto deserves the study of every interested in China. It tells the Westerner what the Westerner young Chinese thinks of him and it is worth reflecting upon. It ends with the note: "Let the imperialists tremble." Of course, many of the policies of Western nations in the East and in China have been imperialistic using the term in and ordinary sense. The remedy that the Chinese students propose is the development of Chinese nationalism. "For us", says the mainfesto, "believers in the creed of nationalism, the lesson is plain." This is all very well but one is puzzled as to the means by which one can assure oneself that his country, whether it be China or the United States, may move forward upon the road of vigorous nationalism without arriving at this very imperialism. Certainly the roots of modern imperialims are laid in the nationalism of the nineteenth century. Can the Chinese students assure us that Chinese nationalism and Japanese nationalism and Indian nationalism and Philippine nationalism, with a few other nationalistic enthusiasm thrown in will make Asia a place of peace and good will, when we have but to regard the war of 1914-18 to see the culmination of certain aspects of European nationalism? Every friend of China wants to see her strong and independent, wants to see her people well educated, well housed, well-fed, and contented, wants to see her take her rightful place in the world as one among many friendly nations. I do not resent being called an imperialist however far my feelings are from any state which I should call imperialistic, but I do feel saddened at the evidence that young China has so much faith in the "creed of nationalism." Mr. Shill did not add hatred to his convictions, however, so we got on in a spirit of good will and one of the members of the conference remarked to me after Mr. Shill had departed that Chinese-American relations would probably be better in the future if we could have more young Chinese around the table with us.

Opinions on American Policy

The opinions as to American policy in China were surprising in one repect only and that was in their substantial similarity. Here is the way in which one member expressed himself. "Justice and effective sympathy for China, the demand of the religious group; adequate protection of American economic interests, the demand of the business group—these seem to make up the elements of the past policy of the United States toward China." This indicates, in his opinion, the nature of the policy which ought to be pursued in the future.

A second member, and I am attempting to select divergent views, outlined his conception of the proper American policy as follows: (1) the United States should cooperate to the fullest degree with China, (2) the United States should deal independently of other national governments in its relations with China, (3) a customs autonomy agreement should be carried thru without delay, (4) the United States ought to enter into an agreement for the step by step abolition of extraterritoriality, (5) the Legation ought to be made an Embassy, and (6) steps ought to be taken to remove Marine Guards, soldiers and gunboats as extraterritoriality is abolished.

A third member had this to say. "China is threatened from two directions. It may fall a victim either to internal disintegration or external partition. Compliance with Chinese demands under present conditions would remove the bonds of foreign control, which are the sole effective means of holding China together thru this critical period. And if the United States were to insist upon such compliance, she would pave the way for the entry of Soviet Russia into China and force the British and Japanese into an aggressive course of action in self-defense. Salvation does not lie in that direction. China must be required to respect the treaties until she is able to substitute an adequate protection of her own for that provided by the treaties. But, if the United States cannot concede the timeliness of China's demands,

neither can she tolerate any renewal of aggression on the part of the powers."

Mr. Rich's Suggestion

An interesting suggestion was that of Mr. Raymond T. Rich who spoke at a general conference upon indescribably perplexing problem of China. "I seriously doubt", said Mr. Rich "whether any satisfactory or lasting solutiong of the problem of China can be worked out by the existing diplomatic establishments. Nor should this be regarded as a reflection upon our official representatives. On many occasions recourse has been taken to non-political expert advice for developing means of emerging from a serious impasse. The best known illustration is, of course, the Dawes Commission and in that instance political obsessions political commitments had been obscuring economic facts, and the realities of the situation needed to be given light and air. But in the case of China political ambitions are interwoven not only with economic forces but with different attitudes, with conflicting philosophies, with intricate relationships between white and colored races and with the entire question of dominant and subordinate nations. A new and a tremendously large and far-visioned policy is imperatively needed. It is a task for the modern Olympians of all the nations vitally concerned. I should like to see the governments mobilize them for the occasion—the greatest minds available in this age—to constitute an international board of reference and council to lay down courageous lines of policy for dealing with the whole Eastern question. The problem of China, the problem of the Pacific, deserves and requires nothing less."

Close With American Policy

With the consideration of American policy the conference closed. The tone of the discussion was at all times friendly. It has been said that the typical American attitude toward China, is one of benevolent confusion. The significant thing is that, no matter how great the confusion, the kindly feeling is there. I would like to attend a round table in the right sort of company at which the subject for discussion would be: What creates and destroys good will in the feelings entertained toward each other by the peoples of different nations? Is such good will a powerful and an important matter in international relations or not?

If the good will was there the confusion was there as well. He would be a great man and a benefactor who could tell the rest of the world what is going on in China today, who could get us in the United States to see China's difficulties as clearly as we can now see the nature of our own difficulties when we faced our civil war in 1861. In closing I venture the opinion that one of the the most important intellectual problems in the world today is that presented by the troubles of the Chinese people. What has caused these troubles and what will come of them? Will the leader of the new China come from the student movement, from the business grour, or from the military group? Is China moving toward union or are the parts of China drifting apart? Is China going in for a century or so of nationalistic patriotism? The questions are many and the answers few.

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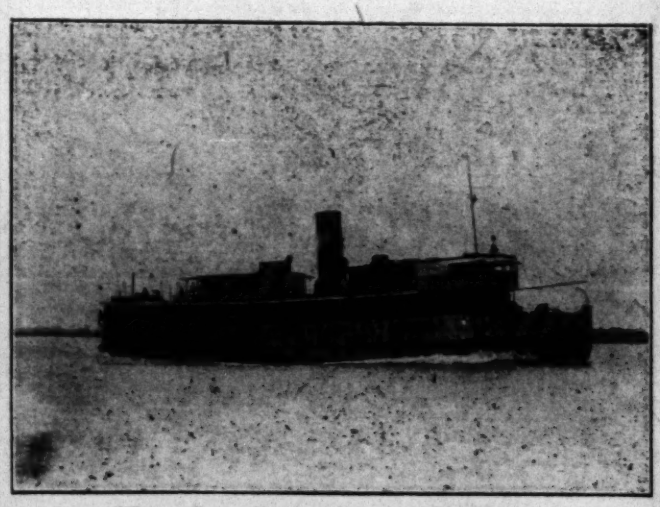

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Silk Filatures in Shanghai

In explanation of the following list of silk filatures in Shanghai reprinted from the *Chinese Economic Monthly*, three points may be noted.

1. The amount of capital given for each factory refers to its initial capital at the time of establishment.

2. The quantity of output given for each factory is the minimum estimate, as it is obvious that the volume of output varies at different times.

3. The year of establishment given for each factory refers to the year when the present name of the factory was acquired. A factory may have changed hands several times before its present management or ownership.

The total number of steam filatures in Shanghai is 82, according to the Steam Filature and Cocoon Guild, 578 North Shanse Road, Shanghai, but we are unable to confirm information regarding one of these.

1. *Yung Feng*

Address, 88 Kansu Road, Shanghai Manager, Wu Li-ching; Trade marks, Sun Rabbit Sun Eagle and Three Blue Deer; Number of laborers, 700; Quantity of silk produced daily, 240 lbs.; Work started, 1920.

2. *Jui Ho*

Address, 42 Tien Lu Lee, N. Chekiang Road, Shanghai Manager, Wu Kun-shan; Trade mark, Fish Brand; Number of laborers, 400; Quantity of silk produced daily, 130 lbs.; Capital, Tls. 20,000; Work started, 1919.

3. *Teh Kang*

Address, 9 Manchuria Road, Shanghai Manager, Cheng Chung-ying; Trade mark, CS; Number of laborers, 700; Quantity of silk produced daily, 200 lbs.; Capital, Tls. 30,000; Work started, 1925.

4. *Lee Feng*

Address, 9 Manchuria Road, Shanghai Manager, Chien Chin-chih Trade marks, Victory and Dragon and Horse; Number of laborers, 500; Quantity of silk produced daily, 130 lbs.; Capital, Tls, 30,000; Work started, 1926.

5. *Hung Shun*

Address, 9 Manchuria Road, Shanghai Manager, Shen Chih-kang Trade marks, Squirrel Gold Cow and Boy and Unicorn; Number of laborers, 500; Quantity of silk produced daily, 200 lbs.; Capital, Tls. 30,000; Work started, 1925.

6. *Yung Yu No. 2*

Address, No. 5 Winchester Road, Shanghai Manager, Mo-mei Ching Trade mark, Pasturer; Number of laborers, 700; Quantity of silk produced daily, 220 lbs.; Work started, 1921.

7. *Hsiang Yu*

Address, 6 North Thibet Road, Shanghai Manager, Ting Hsiang-lin Trade mark, Pasturer Number of laborers, 600; Quantity of silk produced daily, 260 lbs.; Capital, Tls. 50,000; Work started, 1925.

8. *Hou Fu*

Address, No. 1 Alabaster Road, Shanghai Manager, Chen Tao-ching Trade marks, Monkey and Bat and Junk Number of laborers, 500; Quantity of silk produced daily, 130 lbs.; Capital, Tls. 30,000; Work started, 1925.

9. *Chin Feng*

Address, No. 1 Alabaster Road, Shanghai Manager, Shen Yia-ju Trade mark, Honeymoon; Number of laborers, 500; Quantity of silk produced daily, 130 lbs.; Capital, Tls. 20,000; Work started, 1923.

10. *Heng Shing*

Address, 51 N. Soochow Road, Shanghai Manager, Pan Chi-ying Trade mark, Arbutus; and Eagle and Stork; Number of laborers, 500; Quantity of silk produced daily, 130 lbs.; Capital, Tls. 20,000; Work started, 1923.

11. *Tien Lun*

Address, 51 N. Soochow Road, Shanghai Manager, Chien Shao-feng; Number of laborers, 500; Quantity of silk produced daily, 160 lbs,; Tls. 30,000, Work started, 1925.

12. *Lun Hsiang*

Address, 15 Tong Chia Lung, Nantao, Shanghai Manager, Fei Shao ching Trade marks, Cow Boy Double Pheasants, and Geranium; Number of laborers, 530; Quantity of silk produced daily, 150 lbs.; Capital, Tls. 20.000; Work started, 1924.

13. *Ching Feng*

Address, 15 Tong Chia Lung, Nantao, Shanghai Manager, Fei Shao-ching Trade marks, Cow Boy Double Pheasants and Geranium Number of laborers, 560; Quantity of silk produced daily, 160 lbs.; Capital, Tls. 30,000; Work started, 1925.

(*To be continued in next week's issue of the Review*).

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News from South China

Many students of schools at Shanghai who have been persecuted for their radical views have applied for admission to the Sun Yat-sen University, formerly the Kwangtung University, at Canton.

Workers in Canton were given a three day holiday at the expenses of their employers for the week ending November 13. On the 7th. the workers demonstrated and paraded in honor of the 9th anniversary of the Russian Revolution; on the 9th, they celebrated the independence of Kwangtung from the Manchus some 15 years ago; and on the 11th and 12th, they celebrated the birthday of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Kuomintang Chief.

As the proceeds from the recent $500,000 industrial bonds issued in Canton had to be diverted to war purposes in connection with the Northern Expedition now still in progress, the operation of the Kwangtung Cement Works, a public owned concern in Honam, Canton, cannot be resumed as at first planned. The Kuomintang controlling the plant will lease it to any one interested for operation at $20,000 a month for a term of two years, according to latest proposals.

There was another serious piracy within the Canton Harbor Limit this week, the Steam Launch *Nga Yao*, plying Canton City and Pingti and villages nearby, was on November 7th captured by 16 pirates and taken away with about 160 passengers on board. Six captives succeeded in escaping.

Canton Chinese merchants have been informed that beginning on November 10, all shops in Swatow may have to suspend business, as the merchants are unable to stand the labor tyranny enforced by the labor unions controlling the situation.

Lightermen and other unions, including the Seamen's in Canton, have withdrawn from the negotiation with representatives of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company regarding the uplifting of the boycott on vessels of the Company arriving at Canton waters. Among the charges against this Company is that it has provided transports for the troops of General Sun Chuan-fang of Nanking, who is now at war with the "Reds."

A faction of the Kuomintang opposing the settlement of the anti-British boycott and standing of the Strike Committee has strongly denied that its leaders advised the destruction by incendiarism of the Headquarters of the Committee at Tung Yuan in order to destroy all records complicating certain well-known personages involved in an alleged "squeeze," large sums remitted to the Southern Capital from the Straits and America at the beginning of the strike a year ago last June. Most of the funds were sent back to Canton by overseas Chinese in care of several leaders of the clique concerned. The Kuomintang, it is understood, will order an inquiry into the origin of the fire of November 6th and also try to ascertain whether or not persons illegally held by the Committee have been burned to death as alleged in some circles. Some strikers are asking for an accounting of the strike funds.

Notwithstanding urgent request from the front in Kiangsi General Li Tsai-hsin, acting Commander-in-Chief of the Kuomintang Army at Canton, has not yet definitely announced his departure in order to assist General Chiang Kai-shek there. General Li Lieh-chun, recently commissioned to take charge of the Kiangsi situation, will leave Canton shortly to command the troops there.

Tai Chi-tao, chairman of the Board of Management of the Sun Yat-sen University in Canton, has announced that Chinese schools may refuse to receive proceeds from the Boxer Indemnity to be remitted by Japan, unless same is returned unconditionally. Mr. Tai is a returned student from Japan.

Since the inauguration of the surtax on Customs, 2½ per cent. on ordinary goods and 5 per cent. on luxuries, the proceeds from which is to be used to indemnify workers who have suffered during the anti-British boycott and strike, some $250,000 has been collected at Canton alone, according to claims of the strikers who are now demanding payment of the first instalment of $10 each. The strikers are to be given $100 each. The Canton Strike Committee has still on record some 55,000 workers to be attended.

Practically no progress has been made with the Whampoa Port Development scheme since its inauguration by the appointment of a Kuomintang commission to undertake this gigantic enterprise. The subscription to the $10,000,000 Kuomintang bonds for this purpose, opened for some time, has attracted but few supporters. It is now being suggested that every household in Canton be forced to participate in the scheme and business firms be asked to subscribe an amount of bonds proportionate to their stated capital.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, are expected in Hongkong departing for Singapore about November 20th,

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The returns on the average amount of banknotes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during October, 1926 were $63,886,088 and $41,859,000 respectively.

The Headquarters of the Canton Strike Committee enforcing the anti-British boycott, destroyed by fire afternoon of November 6th, has been removed to Waichow Guild Hall from East Garden, East Bund, Canton. The Committee has issued statements denying that it has purposely set fire to the buildings in order to destroy records which have involved heavy "squeeze" of strike funds. According to the Committee, no lives were lst in the fire.

Prince George, left Hongkong by the S. S. Empress of Russia, November 11th for Home, travelling through Canada. He has been serving on H. M. S. *Hawkins* as a lieutenant since May, 1925, most of the time in Hongkong waters.

Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, was Chinese orator of the day at the celebration of the Russian Revolution anniversary at Canton, November 7th.

Last Monday, November 8th, was the date designed by a number of labor unions in Canton to renew the anti-British boycott, especially in shipping, as a protest against non-reemployment of Chinese seamen of former strikers in certain British vessels. The unions, led by the Seamen's Union, have ordered all stevedores and lightermen to refuse service to vessels carrying British goods or British flag.

The Consular Body at Canton has lodged a protest with the Canton authorities against the recent Kuomintang regulations for the examinations of passengers in all outgoing and incoming trains and steamers in Canton and district. The Consular Body has requested the withdrawal of the regulations so far as they infringe upon the functions of the Chinese Maritime Customs or are in contravention of the extra-territorial or other rights of the Powers concerned. At the same time the Consular Body has registered a protest against the intention of the Opium Sale Bureau to search foreign ships on the West River, as the duty rightly belongs to the Maritime Customs.

A large shipment of arms, said to be intended for Canton, was seized aboard the German S. S. *Coblenz*, at Hongkong, last week. The seizure consisted of 112 Mausers, 30 Lugers, and 17,200 rounds of ammunition.

Canton, November 9, 1926.

Death of Frederick W. Stevens

Frederick W. Stevens former associate with the J. P. Morgan Company and representative in Peking of the American group of bankers in the international consortium for China, from 1920 to 1924, died on November 2, at his home in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Mr. Stevens and his wife travelled in China last winter and spent several weeks in Shanghai as the guests of Dr. Anne Walter Fearn.

Mr. Stevens was 61 years old. He had practiced law in Michigan for 20 years, becoming associated with the Morgan interests in New York in 1909. He remained with the Morgan company in New York until 1915 and then travelled extensively in the Orient. Since 1923 he had been president of the Michigan Trust Company in his home town, Grand Rapids. Mr. Stevens was a graduate of the University of Michigan, receiving his LL.B. in 1887, and was made LL.D. in 1923. At one time he was assistant United States District Attorney, Western District of Michigan.

(*Continued fron page 320*)

internal disorder to request the postponement of the investigation of extraterritoriality.

In common with most Western peoples today, the Chinese are much more keenly alive to what seem infringements upon their "rights" than to the necessity of discharging their "obligations" or "duties" to international society. As a matter of fact, Chinese statesmen have done exceedingly well in saddling Western diplomacy with the full onus of their own blundering in dealing with internal conditions fundamental to the whole problem. Granted that the possibility that the results of the Peking parleys now in session will clear the international boards, perhaps the real test of Chinese statesmanship is just looming. That is, the reconstruction of China from within, the consolidation of political power under a central authority that can hold relentlessly the diplomatic gains with the grasp of able leadership. Young China has become a convert to the Western dogma of the equality of States in the European-made society of our times; but the Chinese have yet to recognize that it implies stable government within as the condition precedent to full equality without.

Announcement —

Toyo Murakami, art and Oriental curio specialists, formerly located at the Palace Hotel on Nanking Road, have removed to their new premises at Corner of Kiangse and Ezra Roads, Shanghai.

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Men and Events

T. G. Drakeford has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to Singapore.

George Coutts and Miss C. M. Coutts, of Shanghai, departed last week for England.

J. B. Davies, attorney, member of the firm of Davies and Bryan has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Hankow.

Paul Chatom of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, has departed on a business trip to Kiukiang and Hankow.

H. E. Gilmore former manager of the Texas Company in China died at his home in Binghampton, N. Y. on Oct. 14.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, who are touring the Far East, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday, Nov, 14.

Harry Crimes, editor of the Blue Lantern magazine departed last week for Canada where he will spend the winter.

Teachers at the Shanghai American School were at home to patrons and friends of the institution on the afternoon of Nov. 18.

William Fredericks, former proprietor of St. George's Hotel in Shanghai, died on Nov. 11 at the Shanghai Country Hospital.

Claude C. Foulk of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce departed on November 12 for Hankow on a business trip.

The authorities of Singapore on Nov. 10 seized a quantity of opium valued at $25,000 on the steamer Kumsang from China ports.

B. A. Padon, manager of Haskins and Sells, certified public accountants of Shanghai, has returned from a business trip to New York.

Bishop L. J. Birney who returned to Shanghai last week after several months in the United States, departed on Nov. 12 for Kiukiang.

The pastor of Community Church, Shanghai, announced at the service on Nov. 7, that 30 new members had been added to the rolls of the Church.

The Rev. T. Darlington of Wanhsien, Szechuen province, addressed the congregation of the Shanghai Free Christian Church on Sunday, Nov. 14.

Pootung Academy, a Chinese educational institution located at Pootung, near Shanghai, celebrated its twelfth anniversary on Sunday, Nov. 14.

O. Everlof, Swedish Minister to China is visiting in Shanghai having arrived here with the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden from Peking.

Dr. Adelaide Brown, a member of the San Francisco Board of Health, addressed the members of the American Women's Club of Shanghai at tiffin on Nov. 18.

The Students Associatiou of Tung Wen College, local Japanese institution, acted as hosts at the annual athletic exercises which were held on Sunday, Nov. 11.

George W. Misssemer of Shanghai, formerly financial editor of *The China Press*, Shanghai, who has been in America for several months returned to Shanghai this week.

R. A. Curry, American architect, Shanghai, who with Mrs. Curry and their family has been visiting in America and Great Britain for the past year, returned to Shanghai this week.

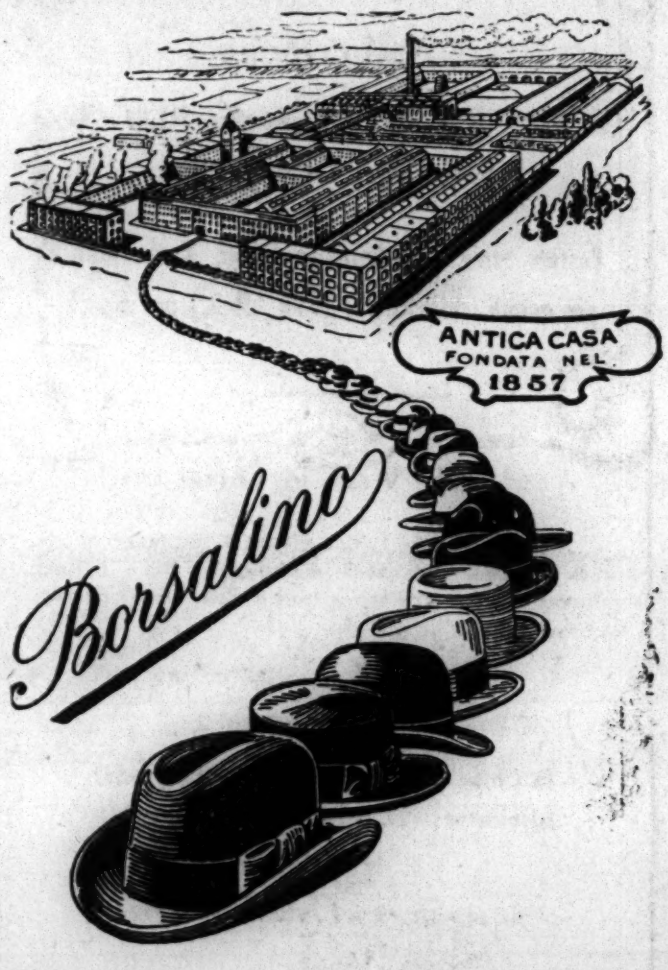
I. G. Sullivan of the British-American Tobacco Company, stationed at Hankow, has departed for England on home leave. He will be absent from China for about six months.

Prince George, who has been in the Far East for several months serving as an officer in the British Fleet, sailed for England last week, traveling by way of Canada and the United States.

David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee, Y. M. C. A. addressed the Sunday afternoon service at the Y. M. C. A. on Nov. 14 on the subject, "Christianity and Politics."

The annual meeting of the members of the Columbia Country Club will be held at the club premises, Great Western Road Extension, Shanghai on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Julean Arnold entertained at tea on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 11, at their residence on Avenue Joffre in honor of Mei Lan-fang, celebrated Chinese actor and female impersonator.



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Peking, China

T'ai Hsu, noted lecturer on Buddhism addressed the inter-religious section of the International Institute of China, Shanghai on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 14 on the subject, 'Principles of Northern Buddhism."

Honore C. Connette, formerly connected with the Shanghai *Evening News* has joined the staff of the *North China Star* at Tientsin. Before coming to China Mr. Connette was connected with newsapapers on the Pacific Coast.

The correspondence of the *Associated Press* at Shanghai, which has been managed for several years by C. J. Leval, has been transferred to W. Turner, general manager of *Reuters, Ltd.*, who has been appointed Acting Correspondent.

The Union Club of China held two special tiffins last week, one on Nov. 16 in honor of L. A. Lyall, former Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai and on Friday, Nov. 19 in honor of Gen. Bramwell Booth, head of the Salvation Army.

Elaborate celebrations of the 60th birthday of Dr. Sun Yat-sen were held in most cities of South China on Nov. 12. About 50,000 persons participated in the celebration in Hankow, while in Canton the reports stated that more than 200,000 participated in parades.

The annual Fathers' and Sons' banquet under the auspices of Community Church will be held at the Ningpo Guild, Tibet Road, Shanghai on Saturday evening, Nov. 20. L. K. Hall will have charge of the program, the main feature of which will be Chinese "chow".

Karl Ludvig Reichelt, head of the Norwegian Christian Mission to Buddhists at Nanking, addressed the congregation at the Shanghai German Church on Sunday, Nov. 14. The meeting was largely attended by Danes, Swedes, Finns, Norwegians and Scandinavian-Americans.

Jack Mason, formerly engaged in the curio collecting and merchandising business in Shanghai is now residing at San Diego, Cal., where he and Mrs. Mason have purchased a house in the Mission Hills section. They are planning to spend the year motoring on the Pacific Coast.

Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai and Fu Chiang, Taoyin of the Shanghai district, gave a dinner on Thursday evening Nov. 11 in honor of E. S. Cunningham, American Consul General at Shanghai, who departed this week for America on home leave.

J. Harold Dollar of the Dollar Steamship Company, who has been at his home in San Francisco for the past year is expected back in Shanghai next week. Mrs. Dollar is accompanying Mr. Dollar and they expect to spend several months here before proceeding-home by way of Europe.

Dr. Ernest A. Sturge, lecturer and traveler and former physician to the King of Siam was the guest of honor at a tiffin given by the Pan-Pacific Association at the Union Club of China on Wednesday, Nov. 17. The Rev. Cheng Ching-yi, general secretary of the National Christian Council of China, presided.

Graduates and former students of the University of California will hold their annual reunion dinner at the Union Club of China, 38 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai on Saturday evening, Nov. 20. Those interested in attending have been requested to communicate with J. B. Sawyer, care, the U. S. Consulate General.

The Rev. T. G. Hitch, who with Mrs. Hitch, has been stationed for the past seven years at the town of Siwing-fu and Payen-jung-ko on the Tibetan border conducting missionary work among the Chinese, Mohammedons and Tibetans, addressed the congreation of Union Church, Kobe, Japan on Nov. 14.

Mrs. E. G. Whittaker, who has made a special study of mothers' clinics in the United States, addressed the Home Economics Department of the American Woman's Club, Shanghai, on Saturday, Nov. 13 on the subject, "Occupation of the Pre-School Child." Mrs. George Fitch presided at the meeting which was well attended.

F. J. Raven, of Shanghai, President of the American-Oriental Banks, returned to the city on November 11th on the "President Madison". Mr. Raven has been on a brief business visit to the United States, most of his time being spent in California, where he attended the Convention of the American Bankers' Association in Los Angeles.

The annual report of the Institution for the Chinese Blind, Shanghai, shows an enrollment of 35 students and contains much information regarding the school and its management and finances. The receipts of the school for the year ending Jan. 31, 1926 amounted to Mex. $12,296.84. Geo. B. Fryer is superintendent and secretary of the Institution.

Dr. J. H. Gray, acting director of the Council on Health Education, Missions Building, Shanghai has received an appeal from Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi province for three foreign nurses, two doctors and three lay helpers to assist in

hospital work necessitated by the fighting in Kiangsi province between the forces of Marshal Sun Chuanfang and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Some 500 American college students with 70 teachers who are touring the world on the Steamer Ryndam, known as the "University afloat" were entertained on Nov. 16 in Shanghai by the World's Chinese Students' Federation at luncheon at the Oriental Hotel. Some thirty-seven Chinese educational institutions and public bodies also participated in the entertainment, which in addition to the luncheon included a reception at Nanyang College.

The *Young Companion*, local Chinese publication has just issued an illustrated supplement in colors in commemoration of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The number, which is printed in Chinese with the picture titles in English, consists of some 50 pages. It traces Dr. Sun from his early life through the period of the establishment of the Republic to his death in Peking. The publication was printed by the Liang You Printing Company of Shanghai.

Now comes A. G. Hearne, local Shanghai golfer, who states that while playing golf on the Kiangwan course on Tuesday, Nov. 9 he drove the ball straight down the fairway on the fourth hole. After searching for the ball for some time, Mr. Hearne and his caddy found it securely lodged between the horns of a goat which was grazing on the course. After capturing the animal considerable force was required in dislodging the ball from its horns.

E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General and Senior Consul delivered the chief address at the annual observance of Memorial Day in Shanghai on Nov. 11, the ceremonies being held at the Cenotaph on the Bund. In addition to representatives of local foreign consulates, municipal officials and Chinese officials, there were also present landing parties from the American, British, French Italian, Japanese and Chinese navies and the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and Municipal Police.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Peking Government has just published in the English and French languages all of the various notes and declarations pertaining to the recent abrogation of the Sino-Belgian Treaty, most of which have already appeared in the foreign and Chinese press. On of the Notes presented to the Belgian Government on Oct. 16 is of special interest in that it states that Belgian citizens in China are to be brought before the new Chinese tribunals and may have the assistance of lawyers and interpreters of foreign nationality.

More than 100 members of the American Chamber of Commerce and guests attended a farewell luncheon on Monday, Nov. 15 to E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, who departed on Nov, 16 for the United States on leave. V. G. Lyman, vice-chairman of the Chamber presided. Mr. Cunningham, in a brief address thanked members of the Chamber for assistance rendered him in his official duties and expressed the hope that his visit to Washington might be of assistance to the American community at Shanghai in connection with the construction of a new American Government building here.

Alex L. Hillman, who arrived in Shanghai several months ago and who stated falsely that he was correspondent for Hearst's *Universal Service*, was arrested recently in Seattle, charged with obtaining merchandise under false pretenses. According to the report, Hillman, who was for a time connected with the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company in Shanghai, purchased some radio equipment from the Seattle office of this concern, on credit, and afterwards sold the equipment and converted the money to his own use.

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Developments in the China Situation the for Past Week

Interest in the Chinese domestic political situation has temporarily shifted from the Yangtsze Valley back to Peking, following the defeat of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang at Kiukiang and the occupation of Kiangsi province by the Kuomintang or Southern troops. The reason for the transfer of attention to the North has been due to the movements of Marshal Chang Tso-ling, head of the Fengtien Party. For many weeks there have been rumors, mostly of the inspired variety, tending to indicate that Marshal Chang may be made "Acting President" of China.

Chang Arrives in Tientsin

Just what is to result from the visit of the Mukden warlord to Tientsin and Peking is still a subject of speculation, some reports having it that he is to be made President, while others state that his purpose in visiting the capital was purely for an investigation of the political and military situation in the Yangtsze Valley. The latter is Marshal Chang's own explanation of his trip and probably the correct one for his elevation to the Presidency of China now would probably throw all of the country into the ranks of Kuomintang party. Chang doubtless realizes this, but there is always the possibility that self-seeking politicians hungry for jobs, may force his hand and put him in the President's chair regardless.

Predicament of Northern Militarists

There is no questioning the statement that the Northern militarists are in a political hole, a deep, dark hole of their own making. The steady advance of the Southern forces is gradually making Peking's position rediculous, for as the situation stands today, the Cantonese and those allied with them actually control more Chinese territory than do the Northern militarists. The Southerners now control outright, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Hunan, Kiangsi, Fukien and Hupeh, while the Kuominchun, or Christian General's party, controls Suiyuan, Kansu and Shensi. Then in the South there is Yunnan province, the tupan of which, Gen. Tang Chi-yao, has always been in opposition to the Canton regime. Our latest reports have it that Gen. Tang has sent emissaries to Canton and that a reconciliation has been effected. Szechuen province, always an uncertain element owing to the many conflicting militarists, is likewise more favorable to the South than to the North, despite the presence of Gen. Yang Sen in the eastern part of the province, who is a nominal supporter of Marshal Wu Pei-fu. Shansi province in the North, controlled by the so-called "model" Governor, Yen Hsi-shan, is also an uncertain proposition from the standpoint of an alliance with Chang Tso-ling. Although Governor Yen assisted in the elimination of the Kuominchun from the Kalgan district, he has done little more than protect his own territory. It is extremely questionable whether he would go into a definite alliance to put Chang Tso-ling in the presidency, unless he felt that this would be a good method of eliminating the Mukden warlord. The Presidency has frequently been used for the purpose of shelving militarists.

Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-fang

The evacuation of Kiangsi province by Sun Chuan-fang and his practical loss of Fukien province, reduces the domain of that militarist to Anhwei, Kiangsu and Chekiang, and if current reports are to be believed, Anhwei is also an uncertain proposition and is likely to go over to the South in case Marshal Sun is further weakened. Therefore Sun Chuan-fang and his ally, Wu Pei-fu only have nominal control of four provinces, Honan, Anhwei, Kiangsu and Chekiang. As for Marshal Wu his position at the town of Chenchow becomes increasingly precarious, since there are reports that two of his chief subordinates, Generals Chin Yun-peng and Tien Wei-chin are both flirting with the Southerners at Hankow. Another dent in Wu's armor in Honan is the General Fan Chung-hsiu, who has been classed as a "bandit" but who has been able to maintain his position at Nanyangfu, an important city in southwestern Honan. Gen. Fan is undoubtedly in alliance with the Kuomintang at Hankow and also possibly with the Christian General in Kansu and Shensi. Therefore, in view of this situation, Marshal Wu Pei-fu is in an impossible situation and there have been frequent reports that he may retire. The newspapers on Nov. 15 stated that Marshal Wu was planning to send his subordinate Gen. Tseu Yao-jen with an army across the Lung-Hai Railway to Hsuchowfu for the purpose of helping Marshal Sun Chuan-fang.

The "White" Russian Troops in Shantung

On Friday, Nov. 12 the *North-China Daily News*, local British paper, devoted most of its front news page to a laudatory cartoon and article by its Russian staff cartoonist and correspondent, dealing with the Russian "White" Army which is stationed in Shantung province under the command of Gen. Chang Chung-chang, Fengtien tupan of Shantung province. The presentation of this information at this time, otherwise that Gen. Chang has an army of 3,000 Russian "Whites" in training in Shantung may have been purely accidental, but it looked considerably like propaganda intended to frighten the Kuomintang against an attempt to extend its influence into Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces.

This latter, apparently is the "situation" which is bothering Marshal Chang Tso-ling and probably was responsible for his trip to Tientsin and Peking. If Marshal Sun Chuan-fang fails to hold his position in Kiangsu, Fengtien will immediately move into Kiangsu and will attempt to wrest control of this district from the Cantonese and Marshal Chang will use his Russian mercenaries for this purpose. Thus Shanghai may be faced with warfare participated in on one side by the Cantonese and on the other side by Fengtien troops led by Russian White mercenary soldiers. This is undoubtedly the threat which the Fengtien militarists are holding over the head of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and undoubtedly explains why Wu Pei-fu is sending troops to Sun's assistance. Marshals Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-fang may not have any love for the Cantonese, but they probably have less love for Gen. Chang Chung-chang, Fengtien tupan of Shantung, and if it came to a real pinch, probably would combine with the Kuomintang against Fengtien. And exactly the same situation exists in respect to the Chinese merchants and industrialists in the Shanghai district. They fear Cantonese control owing to possible labor complications which would inevitably follow a Kuomintang regime here, but if they had to choose between the Kuomintang radicals and control by the Fengtien tupan of Shantung, Gen. Chang Chung-chang, they would accept the Kuomintang.

Labor Troubles at Hankow

According to an article in the *Hankow Herald* on Wednesday, Nov. 10, serious labor trouble have developed in the plant of the British-American Tobacco Company, the trouble being due to control of the labor unions by the radicals. In September, last, the Company apparently gave its consent for the organization of labor unions and even assisted the laborers by providing a social center and recreational facilities. But recently, following the coming into political power of the Kuomintang, radicals gained the upper hand and some 2,000 men went out, direct incentive being the dismissal of employes, members of the union, on account of alleged thefts of the Company's property.

In addition to the strike of cigarette workers, all of the employes of the Chinese Post Office in Hankow went out on strike, the question being one of more pay and shorter hours. The strike was settled on Sunday, Nov. 14. According to the reports, the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Hankow, a Kuomintang appointee, assisted in settling the strike and also offered his services in connection with the strike in the plant of the B. A. T.

The Treaty Question

From an international standpoint, China's action in respect to the abrogation of the Sino-Belgian Treaty and threatened action in respect to the Sino-Japanese and Sino-Spanish, has received front page position. The Belgians, according to latest reports, have decided to refer their question to the Hague Court, while China on her part, according to reported action of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce, is threatening to institute a wholesale boycott of Belgian products if Belgium does refer the question to the Hague.

From the standpoint of the Chinese treaty with Japan, the situation is obscure, Japan apparently having agreed to "revision" of the Treaty, but the terms being witheld. China and Japan have apparently agreed upon a six months arrangement allowing for negotiations for revision, but Dr. Wellington Koo has notified Japan that unless Japan definitely agrees to revision of the so-called unequal clauses in the treaty pertaining to the customs and extraterritoriality, that China will abrogate the treaty similar to her action in respect to the Belgian Treaty.

In addition to this Dr. Koo has notified Spain that China also intends to abrogate the Sino-Spanish Treaty which expires next May.

(*Continued from page 317*)

Mr. Lao's next appointment was vice-managing director of the Tientsin-Pukow line and concurrently chief engineer of the same line. He also served for a time as engineer with conservancy projects in Shantung. In 1922 he was appointed Vice-Minister of Communications and in this position assisted in the negotiations for the handing over of the Tsinan-Kiaochow line from the Japanese to Chinese control. In consideration of his services in connection with the International Famine Relief Commission, he was awarded a Government decoration, the first order of Tashou Paokuang Chiaho. He was sent to Japan as one of China's delegates to render assistance in connection with the earthquake in 1923, for which service he was decorated by the Japanese Emperor.

In 1926 Mr. Lao was appointed Vice-Minister of Communications and concurrently Managing Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, which positions he still holds.

From the Chinese Press

November 12.—Japanese Department of Communications requests cabinet to appropriate Yen 7,000,000 for establishment of two aerial routes between Tokyo and Dairen and Osaka and Shanghai on a 7-year program beginning with next year with Yen 620,000 available for 1927, the first money to be used in the purchase of land at Osaka and Fukuoka for landing places; it has practically been decided to charter the services to a private company with a capital of Yen 10,000,000, said company to receive a subsidy from the Government—Canton Government receives telegram from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek telling of capture of Nanchang, also that Wuhsueh and Hukow have been captured by the Southerners—Cantonese claim to have captured Gen. Liu Shi-lin, one of Marshal Sun's subordinates, that another Northern general was killed and that Gen. Lu Hsiang-ting, Marshal Sun's chief of staff in Kiangsi had escaped by boat—Kuomintang army reaches Kiangtunchiao in Fukien and that the city of Changtai has also been occupied—Marshal Chang Tso-ling arrives in Peking and met by leading Government officials; reports denied that either Marshal Tuan Chi-jui or Wang Shi-chen will be temporary chief of the government, also prospects that Gen. Chin Yung-pin's movement to become premier become less favorable, it being more likely that Liang Shih-yi may become premier—Appears that Marshal Chang Tso-ling does not favorably consider sending troops to South, but may continue to help Wu Pei-fu—Chang Chung-chang of Shantung departs for Peking to interview Chang Tso-ling—Hsu Yuan, Shanghai Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Fu Chiang, taoyin of Huhai districts entertain U. S. Consul Cunningham at farewell dinner—Chinese doctors lodge strong protest against recent attempt of Chinese authorities to enforce registration regulations—Japanese reply to China's note on question of revision of Sino-Japanese Treaty state that Japanese "unable to conceal sense of disappointment that China asks for radical revision and while Japan is willing to consider a certain measure of revision that acceptance of proposal must not be construed as acquiescence in scheme for wholesale revision."

November 13.—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang holds conference with subordinates at Nanking, decides to abandon Kiangsi and Fukien and concentrate on defense of Anhwei, Kiangsu and Chekiang, also decides to ask support of Gen. Chang Chung-chang of Shantung—Strict martial law enforced in Nanking all night traffic on Shanghai-Nanking Railway being curtailed—China's Note to Japan on the Sino-Japanese Treaty states that in case a new treaty is not concluded in six months, the Chinese Government will declare its intentions in respect to cancellation similar to the action in respect to the Sino-Belgian Treaty—Canton Government announces regulations for the All-Kuangtung mass meeting to the effect that there are to be 2 representatives from each 100 persons in each district section of the Kuomintang, the voting to be similar to Soviet Russia—Canton holds elaborate celebration in honor of 60-th anniversary of birth of Dr. Sun Yatsen—Employes of Chinese post office in Hankow go on strike—Gen. Chiang Tso-pin, pacification commissioner of Hupeh has tendered his resignation to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek—Telegraphic communication between Hankow and Shanghai disrupted for a week—Honan

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Capital Paid up..... 7,500,000.00
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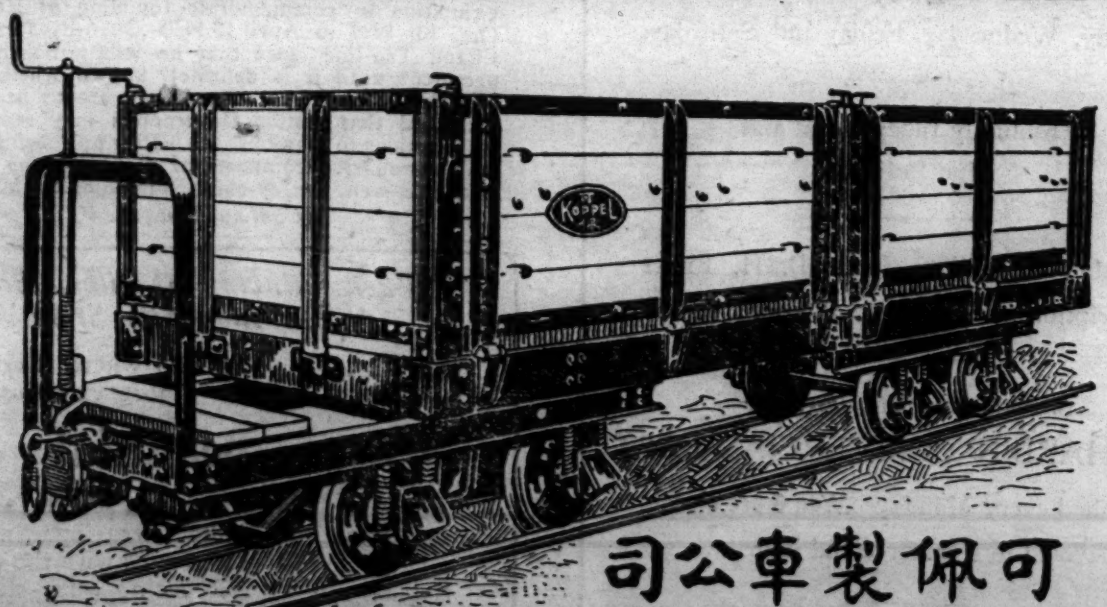

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MANILA ——— *BRANCHES* ——— ILOILO

province closely bordering on bankruptcy, all farm and land taxes having been collected in advance and the provincial treasury being entirely empty—Gentries of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei at meeting in Shanghai propose establishment of autonomy.

November 13-14.—Southern forces in Kiukiang now number about 6,000 troops under Generals Ho Yao-tsu, Chang Hwa-kuei, Li Tsung-jen, and Hu Tsung-to—Northern or "allied" troops from Shantung and Anhwei under Generals Chen Tiao-yuen and Wang Pu which were routed by Southern forces have withdrawn, Generals Chen and Wang sailing down river to Anking and the troops proceeding overland—Southern forces popular in Kiukiang, all houses displaying Kuomintang flags; railroad between Kiukiang and Nanchang being repaired and telegraph lines being repaired; Southerners put in circulation $1 and $5 Canton Government notes—Consular body in Canton lodge Note with Canton Government against 2½ percent tax recently instituted on grounds that it contravenes the treaties; Eugene Chen on behalf of Canton Government repudiates the Consular Body's action on the ground that the Canton Government has no relations with the Powers as represented in Peking—Wang Chung-hui, member of the Peking Diplomatic Commissionin interview circulated by the Japanese *Toho* Agency expresses hope that Belgian Government will shortly agree to negotiation of a new treaty instead of complicating matter through reference to the Hague—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek arrives in Kiukiang and is enthusiastically received—Serious strike troubles developing in Hankow, the British-American Tobacco Company and Post Office being affected—*Kuo Wen* Agency reports that Fengtien forces in Shantung making active preparations for advance into Kiangsu—Chin Yun-peng attempting to form new Peking cabinet under himself as Premier—Marshal Chang Tso-ling holding conferences at Tientsin with delegates from Gen. Chang Chung-chang, Wang Wen-kai and Sun Chuan-fang on the matter of a campaign against the South, it being reported that he may order the Shantung troops to advance into Kiangsu and Fengtien troops into Honan, Gen. Li Tsung-wu to lead the Kiangsu campaign—Believed that Marshal Chang Tso-ling will retain Wellington Koo in premiership—Marshal Chang denies that he will accept presidency, stating that he is only interested in the military situation in the Yangtsze Valley—Kuomintang officials in Hankow decide to change name of "Shouyi" Park to "Chungshan Kungyuan" park in honor of Dr. Sun Yat-sen—Shanghai holders of Reorganization Loan bonds lodge protest with Peking Government over non-payment of interest coupons and also against proposal of Pan Fu to float new $30,000,000 loan on Customs surplus—China Merchants ships tied up by seamen's strike, supposedly instigated from Canton for purpose of preventing Marshal Sun from using as transports.

November 14—15—Gen Chiang Kai-shek, Southern commander welcomed at Kiukiang by crowd of ten thousand people and announces his intention of remaining but a few days following which he will return to Wuchang; Gen. Tang Sun-tse also at Kiukiang, but returns immediately to Wuchang. Peking Cabinet decides to hold international exhibition to commemorate founding of Republic from Oct. 10, 1929 to April 19,1930—Subordinates of Marshal Chang Tso-ling state that he will not assume office of president until it is definitely known whether Marshals Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-fang are to be eliminated—Reported that Canton Government may remove part of its functions to Hankow, the matter now being considered by a commission composed of the following: Hsu Chen, Sun Tsu-wen, Yu Jen-chen, Sun Kuo, Ku Mong-yu, who

(*Continued on page VI*)

HANKOW HERALD

A

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Viscount Grey's Story

Twenty Five Years 1892-1916; By Viscount Grey, London: Hodder and Stoughton.

Viscount Grey is not a diplomat of the ancient type. He is an honest man, though he can not compare with President Wilson or Col. House to whom humanity and democracy meant everything in life. Lord Grey is a shrewd man with a kind heart and good intentions, and full of the sense of justice, as any other high class Englishman is. It was his sense of justice that did not allow him to join the combination of France, Germany and Russia in 1909 against Japan to force her to give up the slice of Chinese territory annexed by her as a consequence of her victory over China. Yet he agreed to the German occupation of Tsingtao.

Lord Grey finds the Oriental mind inscrutable. Perhaps he has never cared to study Asiatic psychology or the ethics of the Buddha and the Christ. This is what he finds as a characteristic of the Asiatic mind:—

"If it is important to you to know what an Oriental is going to do you must ask yourself three questions: (1) What would you yourself do under the circumstances? (2) What do you think the wisest man you know would do? (3) What do you think the Oriental will do? When you have answered these questions you will know three things that the Oriental certainly will not do. Nearer to his intention than that you can not get."

Needless to say that generalization is too sweeping. This will not apply to Asoka, Akbar, Wu Ti or Nousherwan.

Like John Bright, a true English statesman, Lord Grey holds:—".....Surely the conclusion is irresistible that a policy which rules out all moral purposes except national interests has a fatal lack of what is essential to enduring success."

In the following passage against conscription Grey rises to the supreme height of statesman and discloses his true heart:—

"And yet, what an injury it was that in great nations young men in the prime of their youth should be taken from their homes, from useful pursuits, productive and congenial occupations for which they are fit, and for three years turned to something for which they were not either by talent or temperament disposed! Surely relations between civilized nations which made such a system (conscription) necessary were contrary to all good sense and reason."

The war with Germany did not come like a bolt from the blue to Lord Grey. He expected it and so did France and Russia. But Britain did not think of provoking it. The gigantic war preparations made by Germany and the tone of her militarists were a standing threat against the peace of Europe. The German Empire was the result of the three successive and successful wars fought by Germany. They thought that nothing but war could promote the best interests of Germany, which fact was also recognized by Col. House who was in Germany shortly before she invaded Belgium.

Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor in 1914, made a proposal to Lord Grey trying to tie down Britain to neutrality unconditionaly, in case of war between Germany and any other European power. But as the proposal was dishonorable Lord Grey did not entertain it.

Lord Grey is a peace-loving statesman who tried his best to avert the war, but Germany did not listen to his appeals Britain was pledged to defend the neutrality of Belgium, and Germany equally determined to treat the treaty as a scrap of paper. Why Britain joined the Allies against Germany is thus explained by Lord Grey:—

"The real reason for going into the war was that, if we did not stand by France, and stand up for Belgium against this aggression, we should be isolated, and there would be before us nothing but a miserable and ignoble future..."

Lord Grey holds that it was the system prevelent in Europe that brought about the war. In one word, it was the want of democracy that was responsible for the great and unique catastrophe.

Germany and Austria have become democratic as a result of the war, and the Russian despotism has vanished for good. Still democracy has not made as much progress in Europe as expected. Italy and Russia do not recognize the principle of democracy to-day. But the day is not far off when democracy will assert itself in all the countries, and its opponents will be forced to change in her favour.

H. P. Shastri

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A Famous American Bandit

The Rise and Fall of Jesse James, by Robertus Love:, G. P. Putnams Sons, The Knickerbocker Press, New York and London.

This book, written by a St. Louis newspaperman, is a faithful account of the activities of Jesse James and his band of highwaymen which operated in the Middle Western section of the United States in the disturbed period of reconstruction following the American civil war, 1861-65. For those native to this district the story will be of interest and possibly some value in settling disputes for those who gather at the village blacksmith shop, now known as the garage. For those not native to this section, the book will be of interest owing tot he glimpse which it gives into conditions then existing in rural America. The author has attempted to sift fact from fiction and to tell about the Jesse James gang for what it actually was and not as some fictionists have tried to make us believe. The author hazards the guess that it is "about ninety-nine percent accurate."

For those not in the know, Jesse James was a Missouri outlaw who operated as a "guerilla" in the Civil War, but who continued his operations in the Middle Western part of the U. S. a long time after the close of the war when it became illegal to steal private property and murder people who attempted to protect their own. The operations of the James gang touched nearly all of the Middle Western states from Texas to Minnesota and from Kansas to Kentucky. The methods were quite different from the current practices of Chinese bandits.

A Textbook on Ethics

"Christian Ethics" by Hervin U. Roop, Fleming H. Revell Company, 1926

Dr. Roop is head of the department of Philosophy, Psychology and Education in Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill. This book on ethics is the outgrowth of the demands of the classroom. It is designed primarily for students in colleges. The author skillfully presents this subject from the twofold standpoint of the historical and the psychological.

He keenly analyses the motives that enter into Christian living. The third section of the book entitled: "Principles applied to Christian Living" is especially good. In that section he considers the Christian's relationships to his home, his life-work, his church, his possessions, his social contacts, his recreations, the industrial sphere, and the political sphere.

While splendidly adapted for the classroom, the book is of necessity too meager in its data to be of much use as a reference book. If any person is looking for a text book which correctly sets forth all of the great systems of ethics of the western world in their relationship to the Christian, here is the book.

C. M. D.

A Story of the Three Kingdoms

The Battle of Red Cliff, an episode of the story of the Three Kingdoms. Retold in English by Z. Q. Parker, of the Chinese Postal Service. The Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai. Mex $0.90 pp 87. Bound in paper.

The contents of this little volume are an adapted translation of an extract from the well-known *Story of the Three Kingdoms*. The extract, beginning with Liu Pei's alliance

(*Continued on page VI*)

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

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Closing Rates—November 17

Market Closed: Firm Business Done 1,400,000

November 17, 1926 Average 1925

STOCK	LATEST	HIGH	LOW
American Telephone & Tel. Co.	148⅜	145	130⅝
American Tobacco (Class B)	121⅛	119½	84½
Anaconda Copper	49	53¼	35¼
Baldwin Locomotive	137¼	146	107
Bethlehem Steel (Ord)	44⅝	53½	37
General Motor (Common)	148⅞	149¾	64⅝
Liggett & Meyers (Class B)	97¼	89⅞	55½
Pennsylvania Railroad	56¼	55⅜	42½
Tobacco Products	108⅞	101¾	70
Tobacco Products (Class A)	115¾	110⅜	93⅜
United States Rubber Co.	60¼	97¼	33½
Du Pont de Nemours (Common)	168¾	271¼	134¼
American Can	34⅞	48½	15
American Smelting	137½	144½	90⅜
Union Pacific R R	164	153¼	133¼
U. S. Steel	151¾	139¼	112⅜
Anglo American Oil (Voting Shares)	20⅛	26⅜	17⅛
British American Oil	—	47½	38
Phillips Petroleum	51⅜	47⅜	36¼
Imperial Oil	37⅜	134¾	27¼
International Petroleum	31¼	35⅜	22⅛
Continental Oil	19	31⅛	21⅜
Standard Oil of Calif	58⅞	67¼	51½
" " Indiana	64⅜	70¾	59½
" " New Jersey	41⅛	47½	38⅜
" " New York	32¼	48⅜	40

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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Nov. 4th.	Sale Price Nov. 11th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Nov. 11th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	102¾	103	7.75
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	97⅓	98¼	7.70
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov 1, 1942	100⅛	100¼	7.00
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept. 1, 1957	98⅛	98⅜	6.10
German Covernments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	105¼	105¼	6.55
Kingdon of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101⅛	101⅛	5.85
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	99¼	100	7.00
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock.....	4	Perpetual		86	85⅛ 4.68
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	88⅛	89¼	6.85
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	106⅛	106½	6.35
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan. 15, 1940	102⅛	102⅛	6.75
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb. 1. 1945	101	101	6.90
Cuban Northern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan....	6	July 1, 1966	98	98	6.15
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	95⅜	95½	6 50
Republic of Haiti.....	6	Oct. 1, 1952	98¼	98¾	6.10
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan..	7⅛	Oct. 1, 1945	101⅛	103	7.20
Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	93	92¼	7.70

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, Nov. 10 1926

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—During the past week, the price of Bar Silver in London has improved 1¼d. both ready and forward, today's quotations are respectively 26d. and 25¾d. The official T/T rate on London has advanced from 2/4 7/16d. to 2/5 1/16d. Exchange business, in regard to imports and exports continues quiet, but the demand is greater than the amount of export paper offering. Speculators have been fairly active which has accounted for the strength in the local market. The following rates for Gold remittances are available:—T/T on London 2/6 1/16d., New York 61⅛, Yen 79 7/16. 4 m/s export paper can be placed, Sterling 2/7 1/16d., G $ 63.

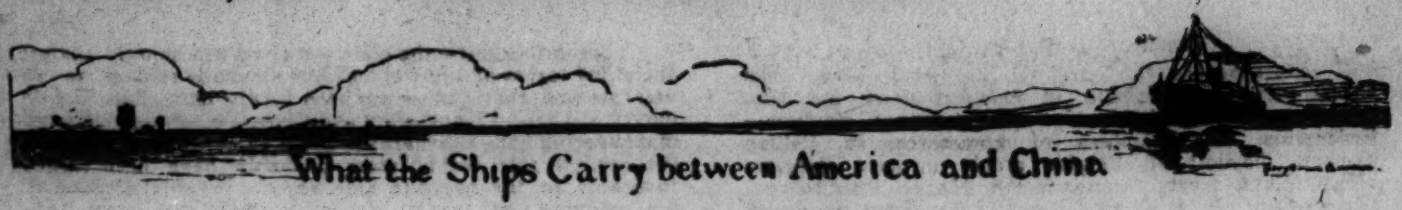
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 82,448,000 an increase of Tls. 899,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 67,040,000 a decrease of $ 940,000
Estimated value Tls.130,716,000 as against Tls.102,426,000 held at this time last year

	Average rates for Nov.	Thursday Nov. 11	Friday Nov. 12	Saturday Nov. 13	Mon. Nov. 15	Tues. Nov. 16	Wednesday Nov. 17
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/5.270	2/4 15/16	2/5	2/5	2/5	2/5	2/5 1/16
D/Dfts "	—	2/4 31/32	2/5 1/32	2/5 1/32	2/5 1/32	2/5 1/32	2/5 3/32
4 m/s "	—	2/4 7/8	2/5 1/8	2/5 1/8	2/5 1/8	2/5 1/8	2/5 1/8
T/T India	163 150	159 1/4	162	162	162	162 1/4	165
T/T France	2,018 200	1790	1820	1765	1770	1750	1775
T/T N. Y.	59.180	75 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
T/T Hong	80.010	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
T/T Japan	82.120	85	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	82 1/4
T/T Batavia	146.630	143 1/4	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	148
T/T Straits	95.640	97 1/4	96	96	96	96	94 1/2
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/7.105	2/6 7/8	2/7	2/7	2 7	2/7	2/7 1/2
4 m/s " D/P	—	2/6 3/4	2/7 1/16	2/7 1/16	2/7 1/16	2/7 1/16	2/7 1/16
6 m/s " B/L Cred D/A	2/7.417	2/6 13/16	2/7 5/16	2/7 5/16	2/7 5/16	2/7 5/16	2/7 5/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A	2,148.200	1920	1950	1895	1900	1880	2010
4 m/s N. Y. Lc.	62.440	61	62	61	62	62	63
4 m/s " Dacs	—	61 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Nov. 11	Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Nov. 15	Nov. 16.	Nov. 17
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	24 13/16	25 1/8	25 7/16	25 7/16	25 1/4	26
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.53 1/8	G. $.54 1/8	G. $.54 1/4	G. $ 54 1/8	G. $.54 1/2	G. $ 55 1/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	404.00	398.00	390.00	395.4	388.00	385.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	72.9375	72.95	72 9125	72.8375	72.90	72.85
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	2½%	2½%	3%	3%	3%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	1/T 144.40
Bank of France rate of discount	7%	New York on London	T/T 485 3/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 1/16
" 4 "	4 1/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/11 3/16
" 6 "	4 1/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 3/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls. Ang. Customs Rate Tls. 1.27 Gosgnall d&t

West Prospect, October 13.

from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw..	Bls. 450 Pls.	953
Iron Wire Shorts	,,	470
Ink, Painting.....	,,	14
Oil, Kerosene in Cases	Galls.	486,180
Turpentine, Mineral...	,,	833

President Jefferson, Oct. 18.

from U. S. A.

Apples, Fresh.....	*Pls.*	700
Bacon and Hams	,,	15
Flour, Wheat	,,	404
India-rubber	,,	3
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 50 per cent.	,,	373
Ink, Printing.....	,,	235
Leather, Calf.....	,,	4
Macaroni	,,	17
Potatoes	,,	88
Varnish	Galls.	70
Leather Cloth.....	Pcs.	3
Motor-cars	,,	19
Canned Salmons.....	Doz.	480
Hats	,,	24
Cigarettes	*Mille*	5 000

President Monroe, Oct. 20.

from U. S. A.

Cotton Flannel, Printed, 36 in. by 31 yd.....	Pcs.	79
Bedsteads	,,	356
Clocks	,,	775
Motor-cars.....	,,	23
Motor-trucks	,,	14
Typewriters.....	,,	45
Printed Cotton Piece Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	4,792
Cottons Yarn-dyed....	,,	2,615
Waterproof Cloth	,,	339
Cotton Knitted Clothing, Raised	*Pcs*	15
Woolen, Yarn.....	,,	16
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	15
,, Washers.....	,,	151
,, Wire Shorts.....	,,	411
Iron Galvanized: Wire Shorts.....	,,	513
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	1,237
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	854
Ammonia, Sulphate of.	,,	840
Bronze Powder.....	,,	45
Cement	,,	465
Dextrine Yellow	,,	15
Flour, Corn.....	,,	60
Fruits, Canned	,,	115
Gum, Arabic	,,	26
Grapes, Fresh.....	,,	113
Hams	,,	4
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent.	,,	2,416
Ink, Printing.....	,,	212
Leather, Calf		4
,, Patent	,,	18
,, Sole	,,	474
Milk, Condensed	,,	110
Oranges Fresh	,,	210
Paints, Unclassed	,,	122
Paper, Bank-note	,,	109
,, Writing	,,	21
,, Unclassed	,,	41
Raisins	,,	1,137
Soda, Caustic.....	,,	53
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	64
Twine	,,	20
Wax, Paraffin	,,	423
Ale.....	Doz.	52
Files	,,	250
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	13,845
Paints, Unclassed	,,	1,306
Varnish	,,	324
Cigarettes	Mille	3,270
Cigars.....	,,	28
Shoes	Pairs.	10,636
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs 744	Hk Tls.	20,390
Treasure: Silver Bars	,,	1,911,885

Wray Castle, October 21.

from U. S. A.

Cotton Canvas	Yds.	2,070
Tinned Plates, Plain ..	Pls.	521
,, Wire	,,	156
Iron Pipes	,,	230
Cotton Woolen	,,	11
Dextrine, Yellow	,,	32
Glucose	,,	68
Petroleum, Yellow....	,,	142
Soda, Nitrate of.....	,,	365
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	5,311

Forresbank, October 21.

from U. S. A.

Iron Bar Ends	*Pls.*	481
Leadfoil and Tinfoil ...	,,	401
Tinned Plates.....	,,	30
Paper, Unclassed	,,	1,507
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	2
Hosiery.....	*Doz.*	50
Cigarettes	*Mille*	70,010

President Cleveland, October 23.

From U. S. A.

Almonds.....	Pls.	130
Apples, Fresh.....	,,	21
Barley, Pearl.....	,,	141
Butter.....	,,	35
Canned Asparagus	,,	176
Fruits	,,	258
Cheese	,,	21
Cotton, Raw..	Bls. 475 ,,	1,383
Fruit Dried.....	,,	14
Hams	,,	4
Ink, Printing.....	,,	12
Leather, Calf	,,	3
Patent.....	,,	8
Sole	,,	444
Macaroni	,,	21
Milk, Condensed	,,	450
Nuts.....	,,	35
Packing, India-rubber..	,,	5
Prunes, Dried.....	,,	19
Raisins	,,	19
Sugar, Cube, White ...	,,	2
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,001
Prepared.....	,,	3
Stalk	,,	127
Oil, Lubricating,.....	,,	29,088
Salad	,,	129
Bedsteads	Pcs.	96
Lemons, Fresh	,,	86,600
Pianos.....	,,	1
Canned Fruits.....	Doz.	205
Sardines	,,	3,324
Vegetables	,,	853
Cigarettes	*Mille*	75 990
Treasure: Silver Bars.....	Hk. Tls.	699,787

Yamashiro Maru, October 26.

To New York.

Antimony, Regulus....	Pls.	168

Jovanese Prince, October 30.

To New York.

Bristles, Assorted	Pls.	50
Cotton Waste.....	,,	88
Egg Albumen, Dried..	,,	237
Feathers, Duck	,,	152
Oil, Wood.....	,,	8,566
Wool, Sheep's	,,	366

Africa Maru, October 25.

from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat.....	Pls.	368
Milk, Condensed	,,	900

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—A general bearish feeling permeated our market throughout the past week evolving a steadily downward tendency and registering at the close a price level of about Tls. 0.50 to Tls. 0.75 per picul lower than the average current as last reported. This may be ascribed to the marked depression in the yarn markets brought about by the uncertainty as to the political conditions along the Yangtsze route which, for the time being, shows no reassurance as to safety in transportation facilities, and consequently as long as the stocks continue to accumulate for want of an outlet, we may expect values on the raw material to incline to favourable recessions of which it would be advisable to take advantage to buy on every break.

Yarn:—The market during the past week has been generally weak, with a further decline of three to four taels from last week's level, due to the militaristic movements around the Yangtsze valley, causing inactivity on the part of exporters. Business for export has been booked in all some 6000 to 7000 bales during the week under review.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	6.90
American-Middling last reported.. ..	6 88
Tone of the market.	*Steady*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.	208
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan..	239
Fully Good Broach, A./M.	251
Tone of the market—	*Steady.*

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	12.70 Spot.
	12.31 Dec.
	12.43 Jan.
	12.66 Mar.
	12.89 May.
	13.11 July.
Tone of the market:—	*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot ex wharf	31.80
Shanghai, Nov.....	30.00
M. Ginned Nov.....	30.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	29.50
Ningpo, Spot, Ex wharf.	30.00
Tone of the market—	*Steady*

(*Continued from page 338*)

will report before the end of the year—More than 50,000 persons participate in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the birth of Sun Yat-sen at Hankow—Federation of Chambers of commerce in Peking threaten boycott of Belgian goods in case Belgium refers China treaty question to the Hague International Court—Gen. Chang Chung-chang in Shantung decides to send troops to reinforce Kiangsu against the Kuomintang—Hankow postal strike settled—Hsiung Ping-chi civil governor of Honan resigns, reported that Wu Pei-fu may also retire shortly, owing to alleged association of Generals Chin Yunao and Tien Wei-chin with Fan Chung-hsiu and Southern leaders—Gen. Lu Hsiang-ting, tupan of Chekiang who has been assisting Sun Chuan-fang in Kiangsi, arrives in Nanking—Belgian Minister notifies China of his country's intentions to refer treaty question to Hague Court—China notifies Spain of China's desire to negotiate a new treaty upon the expiration of the Sino-Spanish Treaty next May.

November 16—Japanese *Toho* Agency states that conferenee of Fengtien militarists participated in by Chang Tso-ling has found it is not necessary to render assistance to Marshal Wu Pei-fu and has decided to leave the matter of helping Sun Chuan-fang to Gen. Chang Chung-chang of Shantung; also reported that while refraining from accepting the presidency at this time Marshal Chang will not assist Tuan Chi-jui to the presidency—Pan Fu, minister of finance attempts to induce Tuan Chi-jui to assume presidency, the move also apparently having the support of Gen. Chang Chung-chang—Marshal Wu Pei-fu changes name of his army form "Traitor-Subjugation Allies" to "Red Subjugation Allies" and announces that Tsao Kun will be made Commander-in-Chief of Wu's forces—*Kuo Wen* Agency report from Tientsin states that Gen. Chin Yun-peng is trying to organize a new cabinet with himself as premier and with Wellington Koo as minister of foreign affairs and minister of finance—Reported that Wellington Koo has received word from Chang Tso-ling in which Chang is agreeable for Koo to continue in the office of premier and minister of foreign affairs, Marshal Chang apparently being opposed to Pan Fu—Sun Chuan-fang wirest Wellington Koo supporting Koo's position on the treaties—Gen. Chang Chung-chang of Shantung decides to mobilize forces in Shantung by quartertng his 8th army in Tsingtao and his 7th army under Gen. Hsu Kun on the Kiangsi-Shontung border—Further rumors of discontent among Wu Pei-fu's staff officers which may cause Wu's retirement—Chinese organizations at Shanghai make elaborate preparations for welcoming 500 American university students traveling around the world on the "floating university" the steamer Ryndam.

(*Continued from page 339*)

with Sun Chuan and ending in Kuan Yu's release of Ts'ao Ts'ao at Huayungtao, is a fascinating episode of the story. The battle referred to in this book, Mr. Parker says in a preface, was fought on the Yangtze in the vicinity of Ch'ih Pi in the third century of this era. The scene of war is situated in the district of Kiayu about two hundred and sixty li southwest of Hankow.

That in this battle the odds were overwhelmingly against the allied forces of Liu Pei and Sun Chuan is evident, so we may assume that had it not been for the marvelous *ruse do guerre* of Chu-ko Kung-ming and Chow Yu, whose concerted maneuvering had outgeneraled Ys'ao Ts'ao to the backbone, the battle's tide would most probably have been turned favorably to the opposite side and the eventual division of the country into three kingdoms would not have been possible. Thus it was that epochmaking battle which ushered in a new era between the Han and Tsin dynasties.

All the salient features of the story which are translatable into English without losing their original interest or significance have been preserved in the text, while those which appear to have little or no direct bearing upon the climax of the episode, viz., the battle itself, have been omitted.

T. S.

In the United States Court for China

LEONARD GOODWIN HUSAR, Plaintiff,
vs
MARY JO. HUSAR, Defendant.

Cause No. 2862
Civil No. 1159
SUMMONS
Filed at Shanghai, China.

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant

MARY JO HUSAR.

and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China. Oct. 25, 1926.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Raw Silk Stocks in the United States

The following table from the September *Silkworm*, official journal of the Silk Association of America, shows the imports, stocks, and deliveries to American mills, in bales, of raw silk for the current year:

	Imports during the Month* †			Storage at End of Month †			Approximate Deliveries to American Mills **			In Transit Between Yokohama, Kobe & New York End of Month		
	1926	1925	1924	1926	1925	1924	1926	1925	1924	1926	1925	1924
January	43,650	37,084	36,364	47,326	58,732	44,398	46,148	39,885	32,925	14,800	18,900	13,700
February	38,560	39,046	25,632	43,418	60,249	40,226	42,476	37,529	29,804	14,400	12,400	8,700
March	31,930	31,571	16,692	35,948	46,663	30,375	39,400	45,157	26,543	18,400	12,705	9,600
April	31,450	32,648	21,272	30,122	39,271	25,662	37,276	40,040	25,985	18,700	16,969	12,400
May	35,120	41,512	29,684	31,143	42,517	27,074	34,099	38,266	28,272	18,000	19,100	13,100
June	35,612	41,074	20,933	29,111	44,016	24,843	37,644	39,575	23,164	18,300	15,000	14,000
July	37,842	35,595	29,352	27,528	35,598	23,213	39,425	44,013	30,982	23,000	19,500	18,700
August	46,421	40,466	36,750	28,006	32,017	30,075	45,943	44,047	29,888	24,000	27,600	30,000
September		52,375	48,843		42,708	42,260		41,684	36,658		19,162	12,000
October.....		43,530	37,932		39,423	44,398		46,815	35,794		27,800	19,200
November.....		49,238	44,243		46,813	55,516		41,848	33,125		23,500	21,200
December		45,495	39,978		49,824	61,533		42,484	33,961		29,100	24,000
Total	300,593	489,634	387,675	.....	.....	.....	322,411	501,343	367,101	.....	.....	.....
Monthly Average	37,574	40,803	32,306	34,075	44,819	37,464	40,301	41,779	30,592	18,700	20,145	16,383

*Imports at New York during current month and at Pacific ports previous to the time allowed in transit across the continent, **Includes re-exports. †Includes goods held at railroad terminals at end of month.

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